FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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The Touch of Grace.

Like morning, when her early breeze
Breaks up the surface of the seas,
That in their furrows, dark with night,
Her hands may sow the seeds of light—

The grace can send its breathings o'er
The spirit dark and lost before,
And, freshening all its depths, prepare
For truth divine to enter there.

Till David touched his sacred lyre,
In silence lay the unbreathing wire;
But when he swept its chords along,
Then angels stooped to hear the song.

So sleeps the soul till thou, O Lord,
Shalt deign to touch its lifeless chord;
Till, waked by thee, its breath shall rise
In music worthy of the skies.

—*Thomas Moore.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

From Edwards, Broughton & Co., Raleigh, we have a neat pamphlet containing "Extracts of Letters of Major-General Bryan Grimes to his wife, written while in active service in the army of Northern Virginia, together with some Personal Recollections of the War written after its close. Compiled from original manuscripts by Pulaski Cowper, Esq."

The Editor tells us in the preface that the matter contained in these pages was not intended for publication, but was written to be kept simply as a record for his family of the part the writer took in the war, with such of his personal recollections as he thought important or interesting. If we had more such recollections, written by the men who took part in the war on the field and not made up from records, there would be more prospect of a correct history of the war. Extracts from this pamphlet will be more interesting than comments upon it. Speaking of the battle of Chancellorsville, where the immortal Stonewall Jackson was wounded, Gen. Grimes says:

"After getting into position, and near the plank road, I went up the road to see if I could hear any thing to account for the sudden firing, when I met a party bearing a litter off the field and enquired who it was. Some one said: 'Lieutenant Sumpter,' and upon going a step or two further I encountered Gen. Rhodes, who informed me that the wounded officer was none other than Gen. Jackson, but he thought it advisable that it should be concealed from the troops for fear of disheartening them in view of the serious work ahead of us in the morning. We lay down behind the breastworks and rested for the night.

May 3d.—Before daybreak this morning we were called on to hold ourselves in readiness to support other troops when called upon, as in consideration of our having borne the brunt of the fights for the two previous days, others were to take the advance. We rested just in rear of the —— Brigade, a brigade of previous good reputation which occupied the breastworks captured by us the day previous. A staff officer rode up and directed by command of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, (who had assumed command after Gen. Jackson was wounded) the officer in command of this brigade to advance and charge the enemy, General Ramseur being on the plank road and hearing the order given. This brigade commander declined to move forward his command except by order of his division commander. General Ramseur then said to this staff officer, 'Give me the order and I will charge.'. I remonstrated with him saying as we had done the fighting of the two previous days, let this brigade move forward and we would support them. Gen. Ramseur said no, repeated his offer to advance, when this officer said, 'Then you make the charge Gen. Ramseur.'

Gen. Ramseur then turned to me, saying, 'Let us hurry back. Call your men to attention!' which I did upon reaching the command, when he ordered the three regiments of his brigade to advance, the other regiment being detached to protect our right. The command, 'Forward!' was given and we moved up to the earth-work occupied by this brigade, and had to climb over these men, now lying down behind it for protection, and over the breastworks, and again form in line of battle.

Our men were entirely disgusted at their cowardly conduct, and I, myself, put my foot on the back and head of an officer of high rank in mounting the works, and, through very spite, ground his face in the earth. I heard one exclaim you may double quick, but you will come back faster than you go. Mine, the 4th Regiment, was on the left of the command and our left rested on the plank road. The command was given and we advanced in a double quick. The 4th Regiment and three companies of the 2d Regiment never halted or fired until we had taken the enemy's works in our front.

The enemy made three distinct attempts to retake this work, and finally got in the rear, causing the commanding officer to give the command to fall back and protect the earthwork still occupied by this —— Brigade through whose cowardice we had suffered so much."

Gen. Grimes reached these works utterly exhausted and fell insensible from pain from a contusion, from which he was roused as they were pouring water over him by the voice of Gen. Rhodes, inquiring: 'What troops are these?' The commanding officer who had refused to advance when ordered by Gen. Stuart's staff officer, said, 'the —— Brigade.' Gen. Rhodes said: 'Why have you not joined in the charge?' The reply was: 'We have had no orders to advance.' "Under the stimulus of this falsehood, I fully aroused and pronounced it a *base lie;* that I had heard the order given myself, and repeated his reply. Whereupon Gen. Rhodes took out his pistol, rode up to this officer, presented the muzzle to his head, and with a epithet of odium, told him to forward his men or he would blow his brains out. He then gave the command, and this —— Brigade moved forward, and, without firing a gun reached the breastworks that we had taken, and found the Federal forces had evacuated the hill and safely carried off all their artillery posted there. If these troops had moved forward in obedience to orders, and encountered the enemy, we would have advanced quickly to their support, and captured the principal part of Hooker's artillery. As it was, we met with terrific slaughter, in my command, and failed to take the artillery. This closed the fighting at Chancellorsville for the infantry."

In reading such accounts of the unnecessary wholesale slaughter of our troops under the impetuous bravery of their officers, one recalls the remark of an old French General on seeing the charge at Balaklava, "It is magnificent, but *mes enfants*, but it is not war."

All through his letters he speaks often of the faithful service of his servent, Polk, who at Chancellorsville was tempted by the offer of $500 to sell the forage that had been procured by him for Gen. Grimes' horse, "but could not be bought off."

The book closes with letters from Gen. Grimes and General Gordon, of Georgia, written in '72 and '3, in response to letters asking for information respecting the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House; both valuable documents for the future historian. The book is dedicated "To the living and the dead of the Fourth Regiment of North Carolina State Troops, who so gallantly served the Confederacy in the Army of Northern Virginia."

MRS. GAINES'S LEGAL BATTLES.—The announcement that Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has recovered a verdict against the city of New Orleans in the federal court there for nearly two millions of dollars revives recollections of her legal battles. She is now 78 years of age, has been engaged for fifty years in litigation for the recovery of property lawfully hers and she still retains much of that energy which has made it possible for her to continue during this period to brave opposition, insult and discouragements of every description. Under decisions made some time ago Mrs. Gaines could have turned out about 400 families holding titles from the city of New Orleans to property decided to be hers, but she has always treated these people as innocent sufferers, and has made no effort to molest them, although she has often been sorely in need of money. She has often said that if she recovered her property she would use it in doing good, and she has refused some tempting offers to dispose of her claims to persons who would have shown no mercy to those who hold titles from the city of New Orleans. Her object has been to secure her rights without injury to innocent holders of her property, and some time ago she offered to appeal to the city to give to the present holders full and free claims and to settle the pecuniary damages with her. Judge Billings, of the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday rendered a final decree giving judgment against the city for $1,925,667, with five per cent. interest till paid, with costs.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Ex-President Davis, in his letter to the Ladies' Memorial Association, of Montgomery, Ala., regretting that he could not be with them on the Confederate memorial day, said: "The annual offering of fresh flowers to the memory of the patriots who died in defence of the sacred principles for which the battles of the 'war for independence' were fought is the appropriate tribute to men the appreciation of whose virtues should be as enduring as the ever-recurring flowers of Spring. While the purest and the truest—the women of the South—come annually to deck the graves of their heroes, the youth of the land cannot grow up in ignorance or the old cease to remember the debt of gratitude due to those who died that their country might be free as their forefathers left it."

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.—Of the total amount appropriated by the act of August, 1882, for river and harbor improvements, Gen. Wright, chief of engineers, estimates that about $5,225,000 will remain unexpended at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1883, and will be available to continue the works of improvement at 237 points. These balances vary from $100 to $950,000, the latter being for the improvement of the Mississippi river. In the list of works which will thus be continued during the next fiscal year are the Delaware river and Delaware Breakwater, the harbor at Baltimore, Md., Cape Fear river and the Potomac river.

ARABI BEY'S SUCCESSOR LOSES A BATTLE.—A telegram has been received at Cairo from Col. Hicks, reporting that on the 29th ult. he had an engagement with 5,000 rebels. The battle, which lasted half an hour, resulted in the defeat of the rebels with 500 killed, including the lieutenant-general of El Mahdi, the False Prophet, and many wounded. The Egyptian loss was slight. Col. Hicks praises the gallantry of the Egyptian troops.

CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA.—We are pleased to learn that our former townsman, E. B. Goelet, Esq., now doing business in New York, has been successful beyond his anticipation, and has recently opened a branch store at 919 Eighth Avenue, in that city, which will better enable him to handle vegetables and produce.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

BYNUM'S FACTORY.—We are pleased to hear of continued improvements at the Bynum cotton factory. At a meeting of the directors of the company, it was resolved to buy at once forty-five additional looms, a new dresser and warper, and other machinery.—*Pittsboro Record.*

The three factories of Messrs. Fries at Salem—one wool and two cotton—turn out 6,300 yards of goods daily.

Mexico—The Land of Promise.

[To the adventurous American—of the type of those whose eyes glistened at the prospect opened to their capacities and tastes in the great South-Western territory; in Texas; in California, in the '49; in Nevada and Colorado—nothing can be more interesting than the study of Mexico, lately our mediæval and jealous neighbor; now almost our province, in which Peace, railways and the Yankee have at least found lodgment. But the establishment and progress of these three within its border render this ancient land a subject of interesting research to all classes of our people. And more especially are its condition and prospects of interest to us in Fayetteville; for the ultimate purpose of the short-cut from Wilson to Florence is to become the highway from New York to the city of Mexico. The day approaches when one may make an excursion to the "halls of the Montezumas" with much less fatigue and in less time than is now required to reach Paint Rock and Ducktown on our Western border. And the excursionist can make his journey with equal comfort at all seasons of the year; for however oppressive the summer's heat on the coast line, on the vast table-land about the capital city, is perrenial Spring.

The subjoined accounts, therefore, of what our Southern neighbor has lately been doing, will be read with interest:]

MEXICO, April 11.—The grand event of these past days has been the opening of the Toluca Exhibition, which took place on the 2d inst. At 7 o'clock that morning the train bearing the guests left the Mexican National Depot. Among these were several members of the Cabinet, all the foreign Ministers and many distinguished residents in Mexico. After a journey of three hours and a half the guests arrived at Toluca and received a most enthusiastic welcome; they were conducted by a special committee to the exhibition building, where the formal opening of the exposition took place. The building is large and elegant, and produced a very favorable impression. The entire city of Toluca was artistically decorated with flags, garlands and arches of flowers and foliage, and wore a general air of festivity. On the afternoon of the opening a grand banquet was given in compliment to the metropolitan excursionists, and, as is usual on such occasions, many toasts were given and speeches made. At 6 o'clock in the evening the return train left Toluca.

The exhibition building is very well arranged and beautifully adorned with flowers and pictures. It is 200 yards in length and 40 in width, with a large porch. A long platform, elegantly carpeted and decorated with innumerable candelabras, columns and statues, and on which are two pianos and a pulpit, has been constructed for musical and literary entertainments. The supporting columns of the roof inside are twenty feet in height; the ceiling is very prettily frescoed with allegorical scenes executed by a clever Mexican painter, Senor Herrera. The style of the edifice is Grecian and the decorations are Egyptian and Pompeiian. There are 600 jets of light in different parts of the building and it is in telegraphic and telephonic communication with the outer world.

A great number of people go daily to visit the exhibition, and on last Sunday crowds filled the trains, attracted by a grand typical and literary entertainment in which the Baroness Wilson and Mme. Fanny Natall Testa took part. The building was thronged and the entertainment went off brilliantly. This was the first of a series of concerts to be given.

The district of Almoloya, in the state of Mexico, has sent some white and colored calicoes of very fine quality; Tenancingo, also in the state of Mexico, very valuable woods of different kinds, minerals, "rebozos" (a sort of silk or cotton wide scarf, with fringe at both ends, worn on the head and thrown over the left shoulder, which is used by the women of the poorer class) and large hats or sombreros, and Texcoco, in the same state, has sents its salts, its glass and other products.

The Federal District is represented by the manufactories of San Ildefonso and the Aguila, which have sent their finest cloths and cachemires, and by the national manufactory of arms, which exhibits some fine specimens of firearms.

The most remarkable things in the exhibition are the woods and minerals. There are also surgical instruments, cereals, wines, liquors and may other articles of native manufacture or growth, and some remarkable paintings by Mexican artists.

Another event of these past days has been the opening of Congress. The second session of the Eleventh Congress of Mexico began on the first of this month. The event was celebrated with great pomp. Cannon were fired, and flags raised over all the public buildings President Gonzalez delivered his message, which was listened to with great attention. In this message the President stated that, as the perplexities of the Guatemalan boundary question have disappeared, the foreign relations of the country are in a more satisfactory condition than in September last. The explanations made by the Mexican Minister during his visit to the Central American republics have removed all false impressions as to the intentions of this country. President Gonzalez observes that the ratifications of the boundary treaty with the United States were exchanged at Washington on the 3d inst., but the controversy regarding the "Well" and "La Abra" claims is still pending in the United States Senate, which he says has adjourned without disposing of it.

Regarding the commercial treaty the President says:

"The Commissioners duly authorized by both governments signed, on the 20th of January last in the United States, a commercial treaty, which provides chiefly that each country shall admit free of duty certain products of the other for six years. The Executive awaits the proper moment to submit for the approval of the Senate this international agreement, which he deems advantageous to both parties. I limit myself at present to stating that this treaty has been submitted to the United States Senate for ratification."

Regarding the railway movement he says: "Passing to the Department of Public Works, I am gratified to be able to record the important progress which has been accomplished. It will certainly serve to maintain tranquility throughout the country by increasing the national wealth and prosperity. On the route from Mexico to Paso del Norte the Mexican Central Railroad has been constructed nearly as far as Aguas Calientes, while from Paso del Norte southward it has been built to Santa Rosalia, beyond Chihuahua. On the route from Tampico to San Luis Potosi nearly 100 kilometres (62 miles) have been constructed and the grading on the way to the highland is well advanced. The construction of the Pacific line has been begun at the port of San Blas. The National Construction Company has completed the section from Mexico to Acambaro and will very soon extend the line to Morelia. In the North the section from New Laredo to Monterey is complete and the line is being constructed in the direction of Saltillo. The building of the line from Matamoras to Monterey, which belongs to the same company, has received a new impulse. The road, 507 kilometres (311 miles), from Guaymas to Los Nogales, in the State of Sonora, has been in operation since October last, and, as it connects with an American line, it forms a new transcontinental route. The International Construction Company has begun work at Pleoras Negras. The permanent bridge which is to take the place of the temporary one is well advanced. The old Morelos Railroad Company, which holds several grants that have been consolidated for the construction of an interoceanic railroad from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, has completed the sections from Mexico to Irolo and Calpulalpam and from Cuautla to Yautepec. The lines which this company has already in operation are nearly 300 kilometres (186 miles) in extent. The Puebla, San Marcos and San Juan de los Llanos Railroad had finished 91 kilometres (56 miles) on the 21st ult., before the expiration of the stipulated time. The Hidalgo Railroad Company completed in December last the branch from Irolo to Pachuca and is constructing that from San Agustin to Teoloyucan. The Altata and Culiacan Railroad Company has completed the line connecting these two cities. The construction of the projected lines in Yucatan and Campechy is in progress, and so is that of those from Alvarado to Vera Cruz, Puebla to Izucar de Matamoros, San Marcos to Nautla and Chalco to Tlalmanalco. Active progress is being made in building the Tehauntepec Railroad and the surveys are well advanced. Satisfactory progress has been made also in tracklaying since, despite the trouble occasioned by the epidemic, fifteen kilometres (nine miles) have been built in the south division and ten (six miles) in that of the north. These, with the road constructed by the former company, make in all sixty kilometres (thirty-seven miles). The preliminary works have also been begun at the isthmus of the ship canal, for which Mr. James B. Eads holds the concession."

The President makes the following important observations on the national finances:

"As to the condition of the national finances, I have the honor to inform you that the revenue during the first six months of the current fiscal year was greater than that of the corresponding period last year, for it amounted to $14,406,102, while the other was $13,733,949.

The President speaks of the War Department, and adds:

"A commission has been named to study, in Europe and the United States, the torpedo system, which is the most efficient and economical method of coast defence so far known."

In the course of the message the President observes that the public safety has not been disturbed throughout the republic. There have been disturbances in some states but they have been slight.

The President also refers to the progress made at the National Conservatory of Music, of which the intelligent Mr. Alfred Baiblot has been lately made director and Signor Testa, professor of singing; and of the general progress in public education. Of the telegraphic system he says:

"The telegraph lines have increased considerably and many of them have been completed. Those which have been constructed since my last message amount to 2,000 kilometres (1,242 miles), which with the lines already in operation make a total of 18,000 kilometres (11,178 miles) of national telegraph lines.

"The important mining industry has also received the attention of the Executive. Besides the information which has been gathered to ascertain its condition, mining engineers, appointed by the Minister of Public Works, are now exploring various parts of the country. At the instance of that department the Mexican Mining Society has been organized and was formally inaugurated on the 5th of February. The Government hopes that this association, which has branches throughout the country, will insure great advantages for the republic.

"In concluding this reference to the Department of Public Works, allow me to recommend you to promote the measures which relate to colonies, navigable rivers, lakes and the coast, to patents and forests, for I consider all these as very important, and new, sagacious legislation is clearly needed for them."

[It almost takes away one's breath to read that not only has Mexico a tariff, but actually need of tariff reform. Our neighbor is getting civilized rapidly—thus:]

"The revision of the tariff is being carried on steadily, and although the subject is complicated and beset with difficulties, the Executive expects good results, it may, however, be necessary to ask for more time."

[And the culmination of civilization is expressed in the following reference to that enticing institution known in this section of the Northern Republic as a "crapping mortgage":]

The President then describes the Mortgage Bank of Mexico and says:

"It has already begun business, and it may be expected that it will afford great service to agriculture, which, stimulated by it and the low railroad freights, may increase the exportation of our home products."

A SAFE GAME.—The Arkansas judge, as a supporter of the laws, knows nothing but the discharge of his duty, or rather what he considers his duty. He is never influenced, unless the pressure be great. The other day a negro charged with misdemeanor was taken before a rural judge, who, after hearing the testimony, said: "I shall have to fine him to the full extent of my financial jurisdiction. I shall make an example of him and send him to jail."

"Jedge, I uster work at yer house, didn't I?"

"Yes, but you needn't attempt any sympathy game on me."

"I ain't er gwine ter ax fur no sympathy as yer calls it, an' yer needn't skeer yerself. Yerself is a big man in de church an' is hil' up as de zample ob a good husband, but I uster work at yer house, an' ef yer plasters one ob dem fines on me I'll proclamate some mighty disagreeable news in dis neighborhood. Jes go ahead, sah, an' send me ter jail, but on de road dar, ef I doan 'mulgate some 'tellgence 'bout yerse'f, sah—suthin what I diskivered while I was workin' at yer house—dat'll make de folks stan aroun' an' ax fer mo'."

"Get out of this court-room," demanded the judge, "and if I catch you here again, it won't be good for you. Mr. officer, let the scoundrel proceed."

"Has he paid his fine, your Honor?"

"Paid nothing. He was never known to pay anything."

"What was de facks dat yer had on de jedge?" asked an acquaintance when the "prisoner" left the room.

"Nothin'. Doan know a thing agin de man, but lemme tell yer, you can try dat game on any ob 'em wid success."

FRENCH WIT.—Art dealer takes a picture which he has just purchased to a painter whom he dishonors with his acquaintance.

"How do you like it, eh?" he asks. "I paid 200 francs for it."

"Two hundred francs, eh? Well, you've paid just about what it's worth."

"I've paid just what it was worth?" echoes the dealer, tearing his hair. "Then I've been swindled—robbed!"

"What did the doctor say, tell me?" says the sick man nervously.

"Oh, he didn't say anything," replies his friend encouragingly, "but there is no occasion for any alarm—he seems quite easy and well satisfied."

"Yes, so would I if I was in his place."

A knight of industry calls upon a benevolent capitalist and tells him a lamentable tale of the burning of his house, with all its contents, and not the first centime of insurance, and implores his charity.

"It's a very sad case," says the rich man, "but haven't you any papers to confirm your story, for you are an utter stranger to me—any certificate?"

"I had one, sir" replies his visitor, with a deep sigh, "but it was burned up in the fire with all the rest of my earthly possessions!"

DEATH OF ADMIRAL MIDDLETON.—Rear-Admiral Edward Middleton, of the United States navy, died at his residence, in this city, on April 27. He was a native of South Carolina, and was appointed to the navy from that State, as a midshipman, in 1828. After varied service at home and abroad, he became attached to the Philadelphia navy-yard. During the civil war he served on the Pacific coast in command of the steam sloops St. Mary's and Saranac. April 24, 1863, he was made captain. During 1867-68 he was in command of Mare Island navy-yard, San Francisco. He was commissioned commodore November 26, 1868; rear-admiral August 15, 1876, and soon after retired. His last post of service was at the Pensacola navy yard, 1870-73.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—On Monday work was recommenced on the Washington monument at the national capital. It is now 340 feet high. When completed it will have a height of 500 feet of stone and 55 feet of glass, and will, it is thought, exceed in height the highest structure ever reared by the hand of man. The Strasburg Cathedral towers to the height of 468 feet, and St. Peter's at Rome 448; the spire of the Cathedral of Cologne rises to 511 feet, and the highest of the pyramids was but 479 feet high when it was first built. Hence it appears that when, as is expected, the Washington monument is completed, in December, 1885, its topmost point will be some forty-four feet higher than any other artificial elevation.

THE GREAT FISHERIES EXHIBITION.—The United States department at the Fisheries Exhibition, which opened this week, fills an immense space and is rapidly approaching completion. Much of the exhibit has already arrived, and that part of it which it is anticipated will prove the most interesting by far—the display of live fish in tanks—is already at the hall.

The space allotted to our neighbors from the Dominion of Canada is also occupied by a well-prepared and extensive collection.

Altogether the whole affair is the most wonderful exhibition of the kind ever seen in England—or for that matter in the world.

It will be opened by the Prince of Wales.

North Carolina at the Boston Exhibition.

The success of the managers of the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, in their endeavors to secure a full and representative exhibition of the products of the Southern States, has been very marked. Mississippi, Georgia and North Carolina, among other States, have entered the field with much ardor, and there is little doubt that equally large and interesting exhibits will be obtained from the remainining States of the South. The advance guard from North Carolina appeared in Boston to-day in the person of Dr. C. W. Dabney, of Raleigh, N. C., State chemist. Dr. Dabney is in the city for a few days to make preliminary arrangements for the exhibit from his State, to see to the providing of proper space and location in the exhibition building, and to settle all matters connected with the reception of the various articles composing the exhibit of the Tarheel State. Dr. Dabney was found at the institute offices on Hawley street, and, in response to various questions, gave the following particulars of what is being done:

"There was no need for express legislative action in the matter of sending an exhibit to Boston. We have a permanent board, the board of agriculture, for the furtherance of such projects, and for representing the State at exhibitions such as will be held here next fall. The matter was mentioned and commended in the message of Gov. Jarvis to the Legislature, and the spirit of that body was highly favorable, as shown in the passage of resolutions of encouragement through both houses. Nothing further was needed. Up to the present we have a fund of $10,000 at our disposal, and the idea is strongly supported in every section of the State.

"The Board of Agriculture has appointed a committee, consisting of Commissioner of Agriculture Montfort McGehee, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries Stephen G. Worth and myself, State Chemist. As soon as the now vacant office of State Geologist is filled, the incumbent will be added to the committee. We propose to get up an exhibit of our resources, which consist chiefly of crude material. They can be classified as minerals, timber and agricultural products. In minerals, we shall show building stones and ores of copper, gold and iron. In timber, we shall show our woods and the products of our forests, including, as every one knows, the products of the pine—tar, pitch and turpentine. We have a vast variety of ornamental timbers. Our forestry, indeed, is extremely interesting. We have 122 different varieties of woody plants, of large enough size to be utilized for building and other purposes. A large number of these are found in the greatest perfection. In the extreme western part of the State, in the mountain country, there is a supply of black walnut which is undoubtedly the largest anywhere in the Union. This has been hitherto overlooked, as the country has only just had railroads put through it. For this reason, while the supply of other States has been exhausted, ours has been practically untouched. In the middle section of the State are the oaks and hickory, and in the east are great varieties of pines, cedars and cypress. We have probably more untouched timber than any other State in this country, not excluding even Maine. Our agricultural products will be another large factor. We shall make a specialty of fibres, not of cotton alone—though that will be very important—but of jute, which we have lately introduced from India and are growing very successfully, and of ramie, a fibre used in making ornamental matting and curtains, which grows all through the South, and has a very beautiful silky lustre, which gives it its value. An interesting thing right here is a fibre obtained from the bark of the cotton plant, and another from the needles of the long-leaf pine. The latter has been extensively utilized already in making mattings. For example, it makes very fine matting for car seats, the filling of mattresses, and, in fact, it serves every purpose of grass or hair. We have two factories now producing that fibre.

"The cotton seed products will be fully illustrated. The utilization of cotton seed, by milling it and preparing a variety of products from it, is rather new with us, and has been introduced only about two years. We have now five large mills in the State milling cotton seed. They make from it a most delightful oil, bland and fine like olive oil, in fact, as good as olive oil. They also make a cake from the seed which is admirable food for stock, and is sent a great deal to New England, especially to New Hampshire, where they feed sheep on it. We use it at the South for making fertilizers, as it is a very useful ingredient for this purpose. The hulls of the seed and every other portion of it are completely utilized in one way or another. We will also send specimens of our manufacturing products, such as we have. Our manufactures of cotton, wood and wool will also be represented. In cotton and wool you are, of course, far ahead, but we have large factories for making wooden plates, buckets and other articles, which are rather novel to New Englanders. We have woods that are very adaptable for ornamentation. The curled pine makes doors and furniture that are as beautiful as if made of rosewood. In our exhibit we desire to avoid, above all things, the shoppy looking appearance of exhibits. We want to get it up in an original shape. We shall have, for example, small mountains of minerals and ores, little gardens full of plants and agricultural products, all intended to exhibit our resources in as realistic a manner as possible.

"The exhibit of North Carolina will have a scientific interest as presenting the natural history of the State. We shall not let the purely economic aspect prevail entirely, but shall arrange the exhibit so that it shall be an object lesson for the school boys and girls, as well as a study for manufacturers, scientists and lovers of natural history. The exhibit will be a sort of panorama of the State, and the scientific descriptions will be affixed on labels to the articles wherever possible. Between now and September next we will work hard to get up an exhibit that shall worthily represent the State."—*Boston Herald.*

DEATH OF GEN. BROWNE, OF GEORGIA.—Gen. Wm. Browne, of the Georgia State University, died at his home in Athens, Ga., recently. He was born in Ireland and was educated in the University of Dublin. His father was a member of Parliament, and the son was one of the pages at the coronation of Queen Victoria. He had a position in the British diplomatic corps, but when 30 years old he came to America and became a journalist in New York city. President Buchanan and Howell Cobb sent him to Washington to edit the *Union*, the organ of the administration. When the Southern members withdrew Gen. Browne went South, and was selected to notify Jefferson Davis of his nomination. He was Assistant Secretary of State of the Confederate government under Robert Toombs, and afterward went on Davis's staff as general of Georgia's conscript forces. For years Gen. Browne had been one of Jefferson Davis's most intimate friends, and he assisted in the preparation of Mr. Davis's book. Gen. Browne filled the professorship of natural history in the Georgia State University for the past eight years. He had no relative on this continent. Before the war he was well known in Washington city to all the leading men of the country. He took a prominent part in the recent State democratic convention, and there contracted pneumonia, from which he died.

PRESIDING BISHOP OF THE NEXT CONFERENCE.—We have received information, by telegram from Nashville, Tenn., that Bishop John C. Keener will preside over the next session of the North Carolina Conference to be held at Statesville, N. C. In common with Bishop Keener's many warm friends in North Carolina, we receive this information with great pleasure. Bishop Keener has presided over two of the last three sessions of our Conference and has a strong hold upon our preachers and people. Bishop Keener, in the highest and best sense, is a superintendent of the work committed to his oversight.—*N. C. Christian Advocate.*

MR. E. S. MARTIN'S LECTURE.—At the last monthly meeting of the Historical and Scientific Society of Wilmington, Mr. Eugene S. Martin, the essayist for the evening, read a very instructive and exceedingly interesting paper upon the recent comet and upon those erratic heavenly bodies generally. It evidenced large knowledge of the subject and great research, and a familiarity with the science of astronomy, the result of long and laborious study and application. It was received with great pleasure by the audience, and the thanks of the Society were tendered him.—*Star* and *Review.*

NEWTON NORMAL SCHOOL.—The third session of the Newton Normal School will open June 26th, and close July 27th.

The Board of Managers have secured the services of an able corps of instructors, and can assure teachers in every part of the State that the Normal of 1883 will be of a very high grade. Prof. N. C. English, Superintendent of the Greensboro Graded School, will be Superintendent, and the faculty will include Prof N. C. S. Noble, Superintendent of the Graded Schools of Wilmington.

FROM BETHEL TO APPOMATTOX.—The last charge at Appomattox was planned, executed and led by Gen. Grimes, who commanded all the infantry troops engaged therein, the majority of whom were North Carolinians. It is remarkable that the majority of the soldiers in the first battle of the war (at Bethel, in June, 1861,) and in the last battle at Appomattox, were North Carolinians; and yet it is seldom thought of.—*Pittsboro Record.*

CENSUS OF ASHEVILLE.—An amateur census taker has, according to the Asheville *Citizen*, taken the names of 2,400 whites, and 1,400 of blacks, with enough yet unrecorded to bring the whole amount up to the former estimate of the *Citizen*, giving Asheville a population of 4,000, which is a gain of nearly 1,400 since the census of 1880.

CROPS IN PENDER.—Dr. Porter, of Pender, informs the Wilmington *Star* that farming operations in that county are progressing finely, and that more vim and determination seem to be displayed by the farmers than heretofore. The season has of course been backward, but the prospects are good. The peach crop has undoubtedly been badly damaged, but the apples are in fair condition.

THE CLINTON TELEGRAPH.—We learn from Mr. F. W. Foster, that the telegraphic connection with Clinton is an assured fact. Enough money has been subscribed to guarantee the construction of the line which is expected to be in operation within six weeks from this time. It will be built via Warsaw and an office will be established at the latter point, as well as at Clinton.—*Wil. Review*

EDITORIAL SALARIES IN NEW YORK.—Managing editors in New York city receive from $150 to $200 a week; writers of editorial leaders, $100 to $200 a week; reporters, from $30 to $60 a week and their expenses when they go out of town.

The New York Free Traders and Reformers have called a convention, to be held at Detroit on the 31st inst.

The *Electrician* publishes a list of 102 electric companies, with a total capital of $122,445,000, incorporated in New York State alone.

Mr. Joseph Weisiger, formerly of Fayetteville, died May 5th, of paralysis, at Morganton.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....MAY 17, 1883.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

The Road from Walnut Cove to the South Carolina line to be completed at Once.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co. at Greensboro last week, Capt. James S. Morrison was unanimously elected Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the road—the appointment to take effect immediately. Capt. Morrison has accepted the position and entered into the service of the company.

Capt. Morrison has been for over thirty years connected with railway construction in North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Alabama. He has just completed the Eastern Extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from Richmond to Newport News, of which he was Chief Engineer, having before constructed a considerable portion of its Western Extension from Huntington, West Va., to Lexington and Louisville, Ky. He also constructed a division of the Cincinnati Southern between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chattanooga, Tenn., and a division of the Alabama Great Southern between Chattanooga, Tenn., and Meredian, Miss. He came into North Carolina with Gen. Gwynn's party of Engineers to survey and locate the North Carolina Railroad, and constructed a section between Greensboro and Company's Shops. He is in every way an experienced and competent engineer, and his selection by the board is a fortunate one.

It is pleasant, also, to know and to record the fact that the new Superintendent has a local interest in Fayetteville, his wife being a niece of our townsman, Jno. M. Rose, Esq.

The syndicate has arranged for and has at its command ample cash means to at once construct the road from the South Carolina line to Walnut Cove (thirty miles above Greensboro) which is the *graded* portion, and will proceed to lay down the superstructure as fast as the steel rails, materials and cross ties can be gotten upon the ground; and in a very few months we shall see the trains in motion on the whole line—rolling stock and all material necessary to construction and to operating the road having been duly provided for.

Thus is assured the first step in the series of vast public undertakings, which careful observers of events rely upon as at hand, and destined to effect that signal prosperity to which its topographical situation, its waterway to seaboard, and its rich agricultural surroundings, entitle the town of Fayetteville.

The others will not be slow to follow this long-deferred step, at last so firmly planted.

PROFESSOR COLTON.—Many of the readers of the OBSERVER of middle age remember "Henry Colton," a native of Fayetteville and the playmate of not a few of them. Following in the footsteps of his learned father, he long since turned his attention to scientific pursuits and studies, and with such success as to gratify his old friends and to win deserved encomiums from the many new ones made without the borders of the State.

He is now State Chemist of Tennessee, and, in a recent issue of the Nashville *Daily World*, we find the following pleasant illustration of what we have said:

The commissioner of Agriculture has so completely renovated and changed the appearance of things in the department that the oldest inhabitant would hardly know the place. Under the direction of that distinguished scientist, Prof. Henry E. Colton, of whom Tennessee is justly proud, the specimens of Tennessee marbles have been arranged in the cases by counties and displayed to the finest advantage. The effect is greatly heightened by the attention given to the harmony of colors.

The iron ores are displayed in groups according to geological order of formation. The gold, silver, copper, and other precious metals, are shown to good effect. Upon the whole, the present method of exhibiting specimens is far superior to that hitherto practiced, and will make the heart of an artist leap for joy.

COL. W. J. GREEN.—A copy of the Jackson, Mississippi, *Clarion*, edited by Hon. Ethel Barksdale, representative of the metropolitan district of Mississippi in the next House of Representatives, has been sent to us; and subjoined is an extract therefrom complimenting Col. Green, the representative from this district, upon his contribution on the subject of the tariff recently printed in this paper:

We are indebted to our valued friend Col. W. W. Lester, of Washington, for a copy of the Fayetteville, N. C. OBSERVER containing a paper entitled "Why the Southern People are, and all thinking people should be in favor of a Tariff for Revenue Only." The initials indicate that it is from the pen of Hon. Wharton J. Green, the distinguished Congressman elect from the 3rd N. C., District. It is one of the ablest papers the discussion has elicited.

MT. VERNON SPRINGS ACADEMY.—We are indebted to Mr. John M. Foust (who, by the way, is proprietor of the Mount Vernon Mineral Springs property, in years gone by a popular Summer resort, and soon to be reopened by him) for an invitation to attend the closing exercises of this well-known institution.

Mr. F. H. Busbee, of Raleigh, is to deliver the annual address; and following are the marshals and managers:

Marshals—J. D. Edwards, Chief; J. W. Phillips, J. W. Smith, J. H. Jones, H. W. Loyd, W. C. York, L. F. Gorrell.

Managers—G. A. Smith, Chief; C. G. Cates, A. B. Moore, N. J. Muse, W. H. Dowd, T. S. Andrews, R. F. Moore.

WIND-STORM.—Last Monday afternoon, about half past two o'clock, an ugly, angry-looking, copper-colored cloud rose from the southwest, and struck Fayetteville and vicinity with the fury of a whirlwind, which lasted about twenty minutes. Many ornamental and shade trees and some fencing were blown down in the town and suburbs, but we have heard of no serious damage.

But a few miles distant, in the south-eastern part of the county, the wind was terrific; and, had it been concentrated, would have made havoc. As it was, trees and fences were prostrated for miles, and serious loss was entailed.

ON THE BATTLE FIELD OF AVERASBOROUGH.

A friend at Kyle's Landing sends us the subjoined history of the Confederate cemetery on the battle-field of Averasborough established and cared for by the patriotic ladies of Smithville. It will doubtless gratify their sisters in South Carolina and Georgia to know that Memorial Day is regularly observed at "CHICORA CEMETERY," by which name the burial place of their heroic kinsmen is known.

Says our correspondent:

On the Fayetteville and Raleigh road at the intersection of the road leading from the Cape Fear River to Bass's Ferry on the Neuse River, near the Harnett county line, was fought the battle of Averasboro March 17th, 1865. The Confederate dead who fell on that day with others who died from wounds received, were collected by the neighbors and others and buried at that spot. Subsequently the ladies of Smithville with a few friends formed what is known as the Smithville Memorial Association. With funds solicited from the community and from friends of the deceased soldiers of South Carolina and Georgia, (those States furnished the troops which suffered most on that day,) the graves were inclosed with a neat iron rail. Then a monument of N. C. Granite, with suitable devices was erected May 10th, 1872, to perpetuate their memory. Chicora (the Indian name for Carolina) was selected as the name for the cemetery.

As has been their custom since its organization, the Memorial Association—this year under the auspices of Miss Clara Pearsall, of Duplin county, the accomplished teacher at Utopia Female School in Smithville—decorated the graves and the monument, marked skill being exhibited on the present occasion in their patriotic work.

THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION AND N. C. STONE.—The stone for the new mansion gubernatorial to be built at Raleigh, says the Wilmington *Star*, is to come from Anson county, the State having already leased one of the quarries on the line of the Carolina Central R. R. By the way, Mr. Linehan informs us that Mr. Sloan, the well known Philadelphia architect, who has very recently visited and examined the quarries referred to, pronounces the brown stone quarried there superior to any he has ever seen. And he has seen specimens from many portions of the United States as well as from Europe.

[The writer found, a few years since, in the deep cut of the railway, just west of the station at Wadesboro, a species of sandstone, not brown, but of the same color as the yellow Nova Scotia stone so much used since 1857 in building in New York city. But the Wadesboro stone is finer than the Nova Scotia, being of a texture between that of the latter and of the fine Cayenne stone much used on interiors in the great city. Showing the specimen to gentlemen in Wadesboro, the writer was informed that the stone abounded in Anson county. It should be quarried and used, for it is quite as much esteemed as the best of brown stone, and is in "newer fashion."]

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—Elsewhere will be found an account of the proceedings of this convention which our correspondent, whose letter is also given in this issue, represents as very largely attended.

From the Waco *Daily Examiner* we learn that North Carolina was represented in a written report by Vice President O. F. Gregory, showing an increased interest and work in this state, which this year had given $1,000 more to the cause than in any previous year.

In the list of standing committees appointed, we find the following members from North Carolina:

On Woman's Work, W. L Brown; on By-Laws of Convention, C. C. Blanton; on Foreign Mission Journal, W. L. Jordan; Treasurer's Report, J. B. Taylor, chairman, and M. R. Pittman; Mexican Mission, W. A. Nelson; Italian Missions, B. F. Peterson; China Missions, H. B. Moore; Conclusion of Report, W. P. Blake; Memphis and Points East of Mississippi River, G. P. Hamrick; Time and Place of next meeting, W. A. Nelson; Credentials, G. C. Funderburk; Secretary's statistical tables, A. G. McManany.

PIOUS PLAGIARISM.—Our reverend brother of the *Church Messenger* thus designates a species of thievery common, as he charges, among his reverend brethren of the press. Applied to laymen we suppose "impious" would be the word; and, thus amended, the designation would be comprehensive enough for both kinds of these too numerous frauds.

Says the *Messenger*:

We have a grievance. It is not one which does our religious contemporaries any great amount of honor. For it is against them. Some of them steal from us. That is, we mean, to use that classic phrase, they steal our thunder! And some of the biggest of them do it, and don't even say that hurrified, economisticated, New England courteous cut-off, "Thanks!" Don't do it, beloved! That's plagiarism. May be pious. But it's plagiarism. Naughty, too, if it is religious. Why, one of our great big exchanges, in the "city of brotherly love," proved, the other day, its capacity to "swallow us whole," by quietly appropriating 3 solid columns from the *Messenger!* We thought we were getting hardened to this thing, but when we saw one of our important items handed around promiscuously, then come home, all the way from Oregon, credited to the *Standard of the Cross*, we felt bound to say, *non placet!* This is the way we feel about it all, to-wit:—if the items of news etc. we furnish to our great neighbors are worth borrowing by them, they are also worth to us the scant courtesy of a credit.

THE CADETSHIP.—Pursuant to the notice given by Hon. W. J. Green, Congressman-elect for this District, a number of applicants for the cadetship at West Point presented themselves before the examining board, consisting of Prof. Graham Col. C. W. Broadfoot and Mr. Duncan Rose, in Fayetteville, on the 10th.

Mr. Chas. Gerhardt, of Wilmington, having stood first at the examination, Col. Green gave to him the appointment, and appointed Mr. Hervey Evans, of Cumberland, as alternate, he being next in proficiency. Should Mr. Gerhardt fail in his examination at West Point from any cause, Mr. Evans will be entitled to apply.

Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, will preside at the U. S. Circuit Court at Raleigh in June.

A Visit to Stratford-on-Avon.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 14, 1883.

No lover of English literature would dream of going to England, without making a pilgrimage to Stratford-on-Avon. It is true that an American gentleman, who temporarily formed one of our party, expressed an almost contemptuous surprise when he heard me announce my intention to go from Oxford to Stratford, and enquired what there was there to interest one. So leaving the glories of Oxford, the splendors of Christ Church, Magdalen, Keble College Chapel, St. Mary's, I took the afternoon train for Leamington, at which point you change for Stratford. A short ride brought us to Leamington, a thriving English town, quite famous as a summer resort. At 9:45 P. M. we heard the 'guard' call out "Stratford-on-Avon," and in a few minutes were comfortably lodged at the Shakespeare Hotel, a charming little inn, dating back as far as the time of Henry VII., at which no doubt Will Shakespeare had often "taken his ease," during his occasional visits to his native town. The morning rose dark and rainy, but, not deterred, I wended my way after an early breakfast to the famous Trinity Church, just outside the limits of Stratford.

The church itself, irrespective of its associations with the fame of Shakespeare, is one of the most impressive that I saw in England. It is built in the XIII century style of architecture; its arches are most graceful in their construction, and the effect of its stained glass windows, especially as the mellow sunlight rested upon the grave of the poet, was almost appealing and pathetic in its loveliness. A simple slab marks the resting-place of him who has been not unnaturally described as "supreme monarch of the realms of song." There is neither epitaph nor eulogy, only the fearful curse engraved upon the stone, which has been equally effectual in restraining the ravages of the Vandals, as well as the patriotic zeal of votaries, who have desired to honor the poet's dust by transferring it to the famous corner in Westminster Abbey. I lingered in the church I know not how long—lost in reverie—oblivions of everything, so potent was the fascination, the spell of Shakespeare's shrine. My sensations can best be described, by comparing them to those which one feels as he stands at the grave of a personal friend—one that he has known and loved in the days of his humanity.

Shakespeare, as your readers are aware, died April, 1616. The first slab placed on his grave had, by the close of the last century, sunk beneath the lead of the chancel, and in unhappy deference to the spirit of prosaic neatness, which has destroyed, by attempting to restore, so many hallowed places, was removed, spirited away, no one knows where, and the present stone placed in its stead.

I spent several days at Stratford, so rich is the whole neighborhood in historic memories. Nothing was more suggestive and and delightful than an evening stroll through the church yard, with its long avenue of venerable yew trees, its spectral monuments, the Avon flowing by with its almost inaudible current, the bell tolling, the organ pealing, the dreamy stillness of the village soothing every feeling into serenity. I could not but reflect how often Shakespeare must have lingered on this same spot, on just such evenings as this. The scene was impressive beyond description. Near by the tomb of Shakespeare is the vault of his famous friend, John A. Combe, whom he immortalized in that remarkable satire of four lines, which spontaneously suggests itself to every reader of English poetry. The poet's wife and children are buried by his side, nearly the whole front of the chancel being occupied by the Shakespeare family. Of course I visited Shakespeare's birth-place, as well as the remains of New Place, the home he was dwelling in at the time of his death. Nothing is left of it now, save a fragment or two of the foundation walls. The grounds are enclosed, and are used as a public park by the people of Stratford. One must visit Warwickshire, in order to appreciate the peculiar conditions under which Shakespeare received his poetic inspiration. The famous lines of Goethe aptly apply with especial significance here:

"Would'st thou the poet understand?
Then must thou see the poet's land."

Warwickshire is in the heart of historic England. Every village and hamlet has its precious memories, its stimulating association. Within a few miles of Stratford lie Warwick Castle, Coventry, Kenilworth, Cumnor Hall, Warwick; the scene of Piers Gaveston's death; St. Mary's Church, with its not less famous chapel. Lady Godiva, "renowned Warwick," Amy Robsart, Leicester, Elizabeth—all come up in recollection. Romance assumes the color of historic verity. Shakespeare was a schoolboy when Kenilworth was in its glory. Doubtless he witnessed some of the brilliant pageants given by Leicester in honor of his royal mistress. Now the ivy grows luxuriantly over the towers of Kenilworth, and sheep browze peacefully where knights contended in the tournaments, during "the spacious times of great Elizabeth." H. E. S.

Robeson County Items.

CORRESPONDENCE THE OF OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—The Spring term of Robeson Superior Court closed to-day (May 12th) after the transaction of a large amount of business. Judge MacRae has not only won the good wishes of the community at large, but has also given satisfaction to the members of the legal fraternity by his fairness, courtesy and rapid dispatch of business. Indeed a prominent member of the Bar remarked in the presence of the writer, that "he had despatched more business during the time he was here than any three judges who had preceded him." His quiet, dignified and courteous manner, his promptness in reaching his conclusions and firmness in their maintenance when reached, together with his legal knowledge and practical common-sense, give promise of much future usefulness to the public, and distinction to himself. This is not intended as a puff to veil the weakness or incapacity of a public servant, but as a just tribute to one who in his official capacity resembles a judge of the olden time.

Our farmers are busy planting and hope for favorable seasons and an abundant harvest to reward their toil. The cool weather hitherto has been injurious, but the injury will be repaired if we have good seasons hereafter. Trade is dull. Our farmers having generally made their own supplies, seem to be unusually economical in their purchases of such goods as they do not make. We hear of corn being sold in the country at 80 cents per bushel. All these things promise well for future prosperity.

"Steb" was here last week, and as the last we saw of him, he was telling somebody what "clever people these Robeson Scotch" are, we suppose he was pleased with the results of his trip.

ROBESON.

At Waco and the Journey Thither.

Immense Attendance on the Southern Baptist Convention—Civilization of the Reconstructed Texan—Sugar and Alligators in Lousiana.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

WACO, TEX., May 10, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—The attendance at the Southern Baptist Convention is immense, being between 3,000 and 4,000. This is a most brilliant little city and very new—about the size of Raleigh. The delegates and visitors are well entertained. The proverbial Texas revolver and bowie-knife do not show themselves about here half so much as in Fayetteville; the last drunken man that I have seen was in North Carolina, and I have not heard a single word of profane language since I left Charlotte. How strange!

Our party had a private car until we reached Houston, Texas, and I think it would have been next to impossible for the enjoyment to have been more complete, except in obtaining meals along the route, there being so many on board. At Vermillionville, where the crowd made a charge on the hotel, the waiters were panic-stricken, and fled precipitately, without showing the least fight at all, and it took all the commanding power of the landlord to rally them.

The Louisiana sugar farms through which we passed are the most fertile-looking land I have ever seen—just as flat as the surface of a mill-pond, and apparently about level with the ocean. You can see immense alligators swimming in the railroad ditches, almost at the doors of dwellings, as though they were loooking for the children on which to make a meal.

On Monday there will be an excursion to Monterey, Mexico. I shall be one of the number, but the party will not be large, as only a limited number will be admitted. R. F. P.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The Southern Baptist Convention assembled on the 9th inst. at Waco, Texas, Dr. Mell, of Georgia, in the chair; 563 delegates present. Dr. Mell was chosen permanent president, and U. S Senators J. E. Brown, of Georgia, S. D. Maxey, of Texas, Dr. Furman, of South Carolina, and Wm. Williams, of Baltimore, were elected vice presidents. Drs. Burrows, of Kentucky, and Greogory, of North Carolina, were re-elected secretaries. Dr. Tupper corresponding secretary of the board of foreign missions, read a long report. The board received eight donations of $7,500 from Mrs. Elinger, of Tuskegee, Ala. The report shows mission stations in Mexico, Brazil, China, Africa and Italy. The total receipts for the past year were $54,000; balance on hand April 30, $6,000; disbursements for China missions, $1,500; African, $5,000; Brazilian, $5,000, Mexican, $3,000; European, $12,000.

The convention will hold three sessions daily. At the afternoon session Dr. Tichenar, of Georgia, corresponding secretary of the home mission board, read his annual report covering the work done in the Western and Southern States and territories. There has been $78,000 raised and expended by the State board. The total receipts were $45,000; balance on hand, $5,918. $100,000 is needed for mission work in the South. At night a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Braddox, of Kentucky.

The statistics place the number of Baptists in the world at 2,800,000; in the United States, 2,000,000; churches, 13,400.

On the third day Dr. Boyce, of the Theological Seminary, at Louisville, addressed the Convention. The event of the afternoon session was a speech, through an interpreter, from Rev. Wesley Smith, a full-blooded Moscogee Indian, who said the Indian Territory had thirty churches and a membership of two thousand, and a Baptist school.

The report on the Indian Mission was adopted, with a resolution favoring good faith with the Indians according to stipulation.

$5,000 was raised by the convention for the building of churches in Mexico.

On the fourth day, May 13, Dr. Williams, in his report of the missionary enterprise, said:

The hopeful feature of the missionary enterprise is the active part women are taking in it. The report favors organizing women in the missionary work. A resolution was adopted that all churches hold monthly missionary meetings. The committee reported that it was unadvisable to make any change in the constitution. A resolution was adopted that a Home Mission Board be incorporated in each State, and funds be raised to construct churches in destitute places.

The business was rapidly pushed to a close, and the convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT ALL AMERICAN PORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER, AND AT INTERIOR TOWNS.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1882: Galveston, 798,807 bales; New Orleans, 1,599,783; Mobile, 306,712; Savannah, 794,738; Charleston, 562,099; Wilmington, 127,673, Norfolk, 764,081; Baltimore, 64,023; New York 148,943; Boston, 172,152; Providence, 11,972; Philadelphia, 81,413; City Point, 3,794; West Point, 212,522; Brunswick, 5,508; Port Royal, 19,131; Indianola, 15,701; Pensacola, 4,417. Total, 5,684,470 bales.

Receipts of cotton at all interior towns: 36,225 bales; receipts from plantations, 34,194 bales; total visible supply of cotton for the world 2,939,433 bales, of which 2,174,933 bales are American, against 2,707,026 and 1,704,492 respectively last year. Crop in sight, 6,717,564 bales.

Col. Cameron, the Inspector-General, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, will in few days begin the examination of the various companies of the State Guard.

The Atlantic & North Carolina R. R. has been turned over to Col. J. D. Whitford and the old directors, the receivership having expired.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The great bridge over the East River, connecting New York and Brooklyn will be opened to the public a week from to-day, with imposing ceremonies.

On Saturday last the Richmond & Danville Extension Co. purchased the Milner mines and railroad at Birmingham, Ala., for $373,000. They will erect the general shops of the Georgia Pacific Railroad here, and expend about one and a half million dollars in improvements around Birmingham.

Messrs. Thoman, Gregory and Eaton, of the Civil Service commission, have left Washington to visit the principal cities of the country for the purpose of establishing local examining boards to carry out the provisions of the Civil Service Reform act. The local examining boards will begin the examination of candidates about June 18th.

Early in June a dinner will be given by the English Bar to Mr. Judah P. Benjamin.

The message of newly-elected Governor McDaniel of Georgia outlines an economical and patriotic administration of the affairs of that Commonwealth, and the Georgia papers represent him to be a man who is as good as his word.

The divorce suit of Theresa Fair against Senator Jas. G. Fair came up in the District court at Virginia City, Nevada, on Monday. The defendant filed no answer to the bill of complaint. A decree of divorce was granted, and Mrs. Fair was awarded $4,250,000 in money and U. S. bonds and custody of three minor children. The custody of the eldest son, James Fair, Jr., was awarded to the defendant.

Attorney General Brewster has rendered an opinion to the effect that the title to the Arlington estate, is good, and that the amount appropriated by Congress to justify judgment in favor of the heirs of Lee, may be paid to them, provided $25,000 be impounded until the question of taxes to that amount, now standing on the assessment rolls against the estate, be settled.

Receipts of the Postoffice Department for the first half of the current fiscal year, amount to $22,033,979; expenditures, $20,644,445—a surplus of $1,389,534.

Railway trains in the progressive Western States inform the farmers, twenty-four hours ahead, the kind of weather they are to have, by displaying balls of different colors as they pass, in accordance with the reports of the Weather Bureau.

Mrs. Jesse R. Grant, mother of Gen. U. S. Grant, died at her home in Jersey City last Friday.

The British government announces its intention to consider during the present year the question of permitting the growing of tobacco in the United Kingdom.

The trestle bridge across Lake Pontchartrain, on the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, will be twenty-one miles long.

Another cyclone, this time in Missouri and Michigan, occurred on Sunday, with the usual result of houses, barns, trees and telegraph wires blown down; and accompanied by some loss of life, though, as far as now known, this has not been so great as in the recent Mississippi cyclone. In Kansas City, Mo., fifty houses were blown down; the towns of Venango and Carthage, Mo., were totally destroyed; and at Missouri City, a steamer was blown from her moorings across the wide Missouri river and lodged on a sand bar.

An unusually severe hail-storm, accompanied by heavy rain, prevailed at Dayton, Ohio, on Monday. Hail fell almost an inch in diameter, and covered the streets to the depth of several inches.

There was a heavy frost in portions of northern New York on the day before our hailstorm, and ice was formed in the low lands.

Joe Brady, the condemned Irishman, was hanged at Dublin on Monday in the presence of a vast concourse.

Fighting with the Apaches, an account of a mountain battle with whom is given elsewhere, still continues in Sonora; and, as the country is as difficult of access as that of the Slava beds" of the Modoc war, Gen. Crook thinks it will require six months to subdue them.

The Creeks in Montana are also preparing for a general war.

A destructive fire, supposed to have been incendiary, at Elizabeth City in this State, on Monday morning, destroyed property to the estimated value of $60,000. Insurance partial.

Judge Milton Bowen, ex-M. C., died May 14, at Jackson, Tenn.

The Secretary of the Treasury to day issued a warrant for $125,000 to be paid to the Lee heirs as the price of the Arlington estate.

There has been a general uprising in Basutoland, South Africa, against the English. Advices from there of the 10th inst., reported that there was fighting on all sides. Reports of the 12th, however, stated that quiet had been fairly restored.

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

1. An attachment may be had in support of any demand arising *ex contractu*, the amount of which is ascertained or is susceptible of being ascertained by some certain standard referable to the contract itself, but otherwise, where the claim is for purely uncertain damages; therefore, where the plaintiff sought to recover compensation for the loss of profits, alleged to have resulted from the failure of defendant to furnish certain goods which the plaintiff was to sell as his agent; *held* that an attachment would not lie.

2. A motion to dissolve an order of attachment may be before the return term of the summons in the action.

Long vs. McLean. The provision of the constitution (art. 1st, sec. 16) prohibiting "imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud," has no application to actions for tort; it is confined to causes of action arising *ex contractu*.

Walker vs. Williams.—An undertaking that the appellant shall pay all costs that may be awarded against him on an appeal from a justice's court, and that if the judgment or any part thereof be affirmed, or the appeal be dismissed, the appellant shall pay the amount directed to be paid by the judgment, is in compliance with the statute, and does not restrict the obligation to pay the judgment (if affirmed) as rendered in the justice's court, but the signers are bound to pay such as may be rendered in the Superior court against the appellant. It is not necessary to bind the appellant party to the suit, that he should sign the undertaking.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

A BATTLE IN THE CLOUDS.—A dispatch from Hermosillo, Mexico, dated May 12, gives particulars of Gen. Torres' recent fight with the Indians. He had pursued the Apaches twenty days, on a trail which led from the Montezuma district to Northwestern Sonora. A scout, managerar he was joined by Col. Garcia and made a forced march of five days and nights for the hills of the Sierra Madres. Scouts spied the Indians moving off. Twenty-five of them struck a large body in a stronghold heretofore unknown to the oldest settlement. The place had the appearance of having been settled three or four years. It had a quantity of stolen stock and a number of old huts. The scouts attacked, but were driven back to the main body of troops. The mountain being inaccessible, the cavalry troops dismounted, made a march of twelve miles and found the Indians strongly entrenched on the crest of a large spur of a high mountain. The troops, 300 strong, made an attack at 1 o'clock. They had to climb the mountain on their hands and knees. The Indians, failing to cause damage by firing, rolled boulders down the mountain side, but without effect. A chief, (supposed to be Juh) had his station on a high point of the mountain, to command the Indians, and he could be heard distinctly for a mile. It took two hours for the troops to gain the crest of the mountain, and when they reached it two of them were shot dead. The fight on the summit lasted two hours. The troops, swinging behind the left of the Indians, made an attack, charging bayonets, and forced the Indians from their position. The Indians fled, leaving eleven dead bucks on the ground. Five soldiers were killed and eight seriously wounded. Gen. Torres says it was the most savage fight he ever had with the Apaches. He says they retreated into Northeastern Chihuahua. He thinks there is no doubt that the ranche was long an unknown stronghold of the Apaches. It is 250 miles east of Sonora and about that distance southeast of Arizona.

Col. Haskell, says the Lenoir *Topic*, is pushing the Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge steadily on toward Newton.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN DIE UNDER the age of five years. Who? Physicians attribute it to various causes, and have a vocabulary of infantile diseases too numerous to mention. Worms! Worms! Worms! Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will kill them and restore the child

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSE & PEAK

Have received since their last advertisement,

NEW STYLE PRINTS,

India Lawns, White Linens;

Pacific Lawns, Linen Lap Robes,

Heavy Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans;

Spun Thread;

Lonsdal Cambric, Bleached Shirtings;

Pretty Ginghams, Tooth Brushes;

Hooks and Eyes;

A large lot of

Trunks. Satchels, &c.

A full line of

Miles' Slippers,

NEWPORT TIES AND GENTLEMEN'S LOW-QUARTER SHOES.

Also, additions to their stocks of

New Style Straw Hats

AND

Summer Ready Made Clothing.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

May 17, 1883. 15tf

Druggists' Sundries, etc.

ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES, very best brand; a nice assortment of HAIR BRUSHES and DRESSING COMBS; LUBIN'S and LUNDBORG'S EXTRACTS; CLOTH and SHOE BRUSHES; TOILET SOAPS; pure, concentrated EXTRACTS of LEMON and VANILLA of my own manufacture; Fragrant and Lasting COLOGNE WATER.

Taking a special interest in Pharmacy proper, I will endeavor to dispense reliable preparations, and will be on hand, in season and out of season, to compound prescriptions with care and accuracy.

H. R. HORNE.

May 17, 1883 15-1m

Headquarters LaFayette Light Infantry,

MAY 15th, 1883.

THE Anniversary of this Company will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 22d.

The election of officers will be held on same day at the Armory at 9:30 A. M.

All honorary members are invited and requested to attend this meeting and participate with us in the day's festivities.

By J. D. COOK, Sec'y.

McFadyen Spring Water.

AS many persons are anxious to use this water and do not care to tax us without charge, we have decided to furnish it for the Summer at twenty cents per gallon, and if sufficient number will obligate to take it regularly, we will furnish it at their houses three times a week, not to exceed ten gallons, for one dollar.

May 17, 1883 A. S. HUSKE & CO. 15tf

DRESS MAKING.

MRS. J. W. ATKINSON, with Miss SIBBA WATSON, will be pleased to have persons wishing Dress Making and other sewing done to call on them at their residence on Russell street, where they will spare no pains to please all who will favor them with their patronage.

May 17, 1883. 15-2t

LOST.

AN acceptance of W. J. McDiarmid, Treas'r, for $1,083.01 drawn by E. F. Moore, thirty day's after date, dated May 6th, 1883.

The public are warned against negotiating for said paper.

May 17, 1883. G. P. McNEILL, Cashier. 1t

PROF. E. W. LINEBACK

WOULD have been in Fayetteville *last* week but for sickness.

He has now recovered (and will be in town this week, fully prepared to do work in his line with the same care and thoroughness as ever.

Orders left at McNeill's Music Store will receive prompt attention.

May 17, 1883 1t

CORALINE.

Its Dircovery and Use in the Manufacture of Corsets.

ABOUT three years ago a discovery was made which has nearly revolutionized the manufacture of Corsets in this country. This discovery consists in the treatment of a fibre known as Istle, by which it acquires an elasticity, toughness and durability superior to the finest whalebone. The Istle is manufactured from a plant which grows upon the plains of Mexico, and resembles in appearance the American Aloe, or Century-plant, except that the leaves are longer and more slender. The leaves of this plant are gathered by the natives, and in a very crude and primitive manner, the soft pulp is scraped away, leaving clusters of tough, wiry fibres, about the size and consistency of bristles, and from one to three feet in length. These are dried, packed in bales and shipped to New York, where they are then further prepared by combing or "hackling," until every imperfect fibre is removed. These fibres are fed into an ingenious winding-machine, which wraps them with thread and binds them into a continuous cord. This cord or "Coraline," as it is now called, is then wound upon large reels and is ready for use. The most important feature in this interesting invention remains yet to be mentioned. The Coraline possesses in its natural state, considerable stiffness, but only a moderate degree of elasticity. In the course of the investigation a mode of treating this material was discovered which increases its elasticity more than fourfold. There is not more difference between a soft rubber and vulcanized rubber, or between the pliable iron and the tempered steel, than between Coraline in its natural state and the same material after it has been subjected to the tempering process.

The elasticity is not given to it by the addition of any new material but by effecting a change in the elements which already exist in the natural fibre. The discovery and development of this remarkable invention is due wholly to the enterprising firm of Warner Brothers, who have the largest Corset Factory in the world.

Mr. Frank W. Thornton has taken the Agency for these celebrated Corsets and has in stock, in all sizes, the Coraline, Warner's Health, Rosalind, Ideal, Coutil Coraline, the Flexible Hip, and a full line in Misses' sizes, besides Frank Thornton's 50 cts. Corset—the best ever sold for the price.

Nos. 5, 7 and 9 North Hay Street

May 17, 1883 1t

AT TILLINGHAST'S

CROCKERY STORE.

QUART FRUIT JARS and JELLY TUMBlers, just in time for strawberries.

Milk Pans and Milk Buckets.

Lunch and Picnic Baskets.

Lamps, Lamp Fixtures and Chimneys in great variety and best quality.

Walnut Window Cornices.

A handsome fringed and gilt Oil Window Shade with spring roller for one dollar. Plain Shades with cord rollers very cheap.

Canary and Mocking Bird Cages.

A few more of those Moss Rose Tea Sets at Ten Dollars—freight paid.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 17, 1883 15-2t

Important Sale.

AS Commissioner appointed by the Court, and in pursuance of a certain decree made in the case of H. B. Butler wife, and others, *ex parte*, the undersigned will, on Saturday, the 9th day of June, 1883, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, that valuable lot of land with brick store house thereon, No. 47, on the north side of Person street, in said town, now occupied by R. H. Tomlinson & Co. and one door next below and adjoining the store occupied by Geo. A. Thomson, Esq. This property is to be sold for the purpose of a division among the heirs at law of the late Murdoch McKinnon, under a decree of Court and the title is unquestioned. Possession given the first day of November next. It is fully insured, the policy being paid up to the first day of January next. A rare opportunity is offered for investment. Terms cash.

THOMAS H. SUTTON, Commissioner.

May 9, 1883. 15-4t

THE DAILY CHURCH MESSENGER.

TO be issued at CHARLOTTE, for five days beginning May 23d, by the Proprietor of the Church Messenger. Address the proprietor at Pittsboro, N. C.

The proceedings of the Convention, which the *Daily* is intended to report *will be unusually interesting and exciting*. "DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE" will be the great theme. This, with other matters which concern the Church and the public, *will be faithfully reported, by one of the best reporters, in the* DAILY MESSENGER. It will be the only full report given.

The price of subscription 25 cents for five issues. Single copies 5 cents; 50 copies 4 cents; 100 3 cts. There will be a large circulation, estimates being made for an issue of 2,000. Advertisers will find the daily a splendid medium. Terms, 1 inch, $1; 2 inches $1.50; 1 col. $5; half col. $3; one-fourth col. $2. Send orders at once.

The Church Messenger with the daily Convention edition (5 days) one year to new subscribers for $1.60 in advance.

May 17, 1883. It

Facts Speak for Themselves.

THE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' NECKWEAR at GEO. BRANDT'S.

THE ASSORTMENT OF CORSETS, at GEO. BRANDT'S.

THE ASSORTMENT OF ZIEGLER BRO'S SHOES, etc., at GEO. BRANDT'S.

Can not be surpassed. Call and see them at the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar. Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 S. Side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

May 17, 1883. It

Meeting of the Memorial Association.

THE Members of the Memorial Association are requested to meet at the Seminary on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 5:30 P. M.

It is hoped that all our ladies will consider themselves members of the Association, and if it is not convenient for them to attend the meeting a committee will wait upon them to receive their contribution, which is an annual fee of twenty-five cents per member.

C. E. HARDIN, Sec'y and Treas'r L. M. A.

May 17, 1883 15-2t

Office of Sup't of Board of Health,

FAYETTEVILLE, May 9, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Law abating nuisances will have to be enforced against all persons residing in the District of Fayetteville who neglect to properly cleanse their premises by the last day of May.

This notice gives ample time, and the well-being of every individual living in town demands that this sanitary work be attended to *before the Summer begins*.

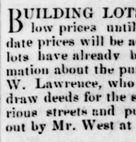
W. C. McDUFFIE, Sup't of Health.

15-3t

Eureka Mineral Springs.

BUILDING LOTS are now offered for sale at low prices until the 15th of June; after that date prices will be advanced. Quite a number of lots have already been sold. For further information about the purchase of lots apply to Mr. G. W. Lawrence, who is my Agent to sell lots and draw deeds for the same. The location of the various streets and public squares will be pointed out by Mr. West at the Springs.

May 17, 1883 J. W. LANCASHIRE. 15-1m



"MOORE COUNTY GRIT"

Corn-Mills and Millstones,

ALL SIZES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR TABLE MEAL!

Samples of Meal Sent on Application.

NORTH CAROLINA MILLSTONE CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

(Please Mention this Paper.)

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....MAY 17, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. P. McNEILL—Lost.
MOORE COUNTY GRIT.
J. D. COOK—L. F. L. I.
PROF. E. W. LINEBACK.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Coraline.
ROSE & LEAK—New Style Prints.
THE DAILY CHURCH MESSENGER.
THOS. H. SUTTON—Important Sale.
W. C. McDUFFIE—Board of Health.
MRS. J. W. ATKINSON—Dress Making.
H. R. HORNE—Druggists' Sundries, etc.
GEO. BRANDT—Facts Speak for Themselves.
J. W. LANCASHIRE—Eureka Mineral Springs.
J. M. BEASLEY—Gold and Silver Watches, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—McFadyen Spring Water.
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE—Pianos and Organs.
MISS C. E. HARDIN—Meeting Mem. Association.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Fruit Jars, Tea Sets, &c.

ABOUT TOWN.

COMING.—See Professor Lineback's advt. He will be here this week, having been prevented by sickness from coming sooner.

A BLIGHT.—In this vicinity the peaches and pears are dropping from the trees—caused, it is thought, by the last cold weather.

AT HOME.—We see the handsome uniform of Horner's School on our streets, on the person of our young friend, Sam'l H. McRae, son of Judge McRae. We'll bet Horner's School has few smarter boys than our young townsman.

RETURNED.—We are glad to see our young friend Dr. H.T. Ivy again in Fayetteville. He has been living for some time in Chatham county, but returns to his old home to pursue the practice of his profession, making his headquarters at Smith's drug store.

SANITARY.—Read the notice of Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Superintendent of the Board of Health for the town of Fayetteville. This is a matter of paramount necessity, and demands the immediate attention of owners and holders of property. "Cleanliness is next to godliness"—in an aesthetic sense certainly; and its economic and hygienic value is no less great.

WHAT IS FAME?—Some people are born to bad luck, and the local reporter of this paper is one of those unfortunate individuals. Here we are, banqueting day after day on asparagus and new potatoes from our own garden, and reveling in luscious strawberries—and yet journalistic etiquette and delicacy forbid our giving ourselves a "puff," and that shrinking modesty which is one of our most charming characteristics prevents us from bragging. Too bad!

MEMORIAL SERVICES.—The beautiful weather of last Thursday afternoon and the large crowd participating, rendered the services very impressive. Mr. J. D. McNeill, the chief marshal, formed the procession and moved from the Seminary at 4 o'clock, the bells of the churches tolling, the stores closed, a long line of children bearing wreaths, flowers and banners, the military and crowds of citizens in carriages and on foot. At the cemetery the floral offerings were placed about the mound and monument and on the soldiers' graves, and with instrumental and vocal music from the children of the graded school, the services were carried out in accordance with the published programme. After a fervent prayer from the chaplain, Rev. J. P. McPherson, Capt. N. W. Ray, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced the orator of the day who delivered the annual address. In deference to the request of the ladies of the Memorial Association and also to a resolution of the Independent Light Infantry asking its publication, the address will be found in another column. After firing the customary salutes the companies marched from the grounds, and the throng slowly dispersed.

"ABOVE THE CLOUDS."—The Belmont Amateur Dramatic Corps rendered this play in Williams Hall last evening. They are our own young people, and perhaps we are disposed to be partial to their efforts when they don the buskin; but, this apart, they gave a very enjoyable entertainment to a large and appreciative audience. "Above the Clouds" is one of the best pieces of the minor drama, has some good situations and is well conceived, and the young ladies and gentlemen seemed to appreciate its strong points, acting with naturalness and spirit. We hope to see them before the public again. The following was the cast of characters:

Philip Ringold,	Mr. J. B. Broadfoot.
Alfred Thorpe,	" H. G. Myrover.
Amos Gaylord,	" E. W. Overbaugh.
Howard Gaylord,	" E. L. Pemberton, Jr.
Titus Turtle,	" C. L. Campbell.
Curtis Chipman,	" W. W. Huske.
Nat Naylor,	" J. L. Prior.
Grace Ingalls,	Miss Augusta Worth.
Hester Thorne,	" Mary W. Hall.
Susy Gaylord,	" Florie Smith.
Lucretia Gerrish,	" Nannie Smith.

We have to thank for a rare musical treat Mr. G. P. McNeill, musical director, with the orchestra, Messrs. Monroe, Myrover, Johnson, Hawley and H. E. and W. Sheetz.

Mrs. W. G. Hall, with Misses Kate Williams, Maggie Utley and Hallie Hall, accompanied by Mr. Novitsky, charmed all lovers of good music with a repertoire of beautiful and admirably executed selections which it is rarely our good fortune to hear equalled.

The young ladies were enthusiastically encored and pelted with roses for their brilliant success, and Mr. Novitzky received the warm plaudits that his magnificent, cultivated voice merited.

The Belmont Company, with their capital manager, Mr J. D. McNeill, scored a decided triumph, and may be sure of a rousing welcome whenever they appear upon the stage.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Peter L. Bolton.
C—J. F. Creel; John Carroll (2).
D—Miss Martha Davis.
H—Pinky Holland; James Holmer; E. M. Harrington.
J—Miss Alice Johnson; Amnon Johnson; Reuben Johnson.
M—Miss Susan Murly; Miss Sallie McGuire; Miss Mary McKay; Neill McQueen (2); W. O. McPhail; Mrs. Phillis McLauchlin.
R—Miss Jennie Rea; Jas. E. Robinson.

"THE POETRY OF MECHANISM."—The Hon. S. S. Cox may congratulate himself upon the audience which greeted him in Williams Hall last Thursday evening. In point of numbers, intelligence and the capacity to appreciate a good thing, Fayetteville rarely draws together such an assemblage of her best people. Good order prevailed throughout, except that, before the beginning of the lecture, "the gods of the gallery" (on this occasion relegated to the more prosaic precincts of the main floor) and, indeed, many of the staid 'city fathers' and blooming matrons could not conceal their delight at the efforts of different reliefs of gentlemen to arrange the table, the table-cover, the boxand the light. As a piece of vigorous pantomime it was exquisite; and when the janitor William, in his glossy broadcloth and white vest, with an inimitable roll of the white of his eye fixed it to suit himself, many felt with tears in their eyes that they had not lived in vain.

Mr. Cox was accompanied on the stage by Col. W. J. Green and Capts. J. B. Smith and W. S. Cook, Col. Green introducing the lecturer very felicitously in an address scintillating with wit and adorned with many gems of oratory and rhetoric, as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with peculiar satisfaction that I have the privilege of introducing to a Fayetteville audience the ripe scholar, ready wit, polished parliamentarian and prince of good fellows who will address you to-night.

In print and public fame he is not a stranger to you. He is known and honored throughout the land—a name without tarnish and a fame above reproach. Others have shown themselves the champions of party and of party ends. Through a quarter of a century of national parliamentary renegation, he has risen to the highest plane of statesmanship; and, while true to his party and to its party interests ever, has ever shown himself to be the champion of "the rights of man."

But I will not trespass further on his time and your patience.

If you will pardon the pun—a rather florid one, I admit—I will say, in conclusion, that from that mythic point in the golden orient, where the king of day first shows his face, to that equally fabled locality in the dusky occident, where he hides his countenance from the sons of men; or, in plain English, from sunrise to "Sunset," his name is a household word wherever the English tongue is spoken.

Although but a boy in appearance; in fact, judged by that deceptive standard, hardly old enough to be my father, he is nevertheless old enough to be one of the fathers of the Federal House of Representatives. In very truth, he and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, with a pig-iron handle to his name, may be called the *patres conscripti* of that august body, to which you have lately sent me, for the purpose, I suppose, of learning a little wisdom and studying political morality under his political mentorship and nitelage. But somehow he and his distinguished Pennsylvania compeer have never worked well together in double harness, in fact, have always tugged at opposite ends of the same pair of *protected* trace chains.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce the Hon. Samuel S. Cox, of the city of New York.

Mr. Cox, in the exercise of his judgment, changed the subject from "African Humor" to the "Poetry of Mechanism"—and in this we think he made a mistake, without disparaging the literary taste of his auditors. They went to hear the genial "Sunset" in the *role* which has made him famous—relieving the dull heaviness of forensic debate with the play of his delicate fancy, and piercing the pachydermic covering of high tariff with the shafts of his wit and sarcasm. "The Poetry of Mechanism" was a very complete production of an active brain and a scholarly mind, and in its melodious flow of chaste diction and pleasing figures it was almost a poem in itself. The lecturer taught us that the poet need not seek inspiration for his muse in the light of his lady love's eye alone and the blushes on her cheek. All nature, in her forces, contains matter for a rhythmic lyric or grand epic, and there's not an atom in the organism of the universe but holds imprisoned a theme for the fire of Homer or the genius of Shakspeare. There are those who find "sermons in stones," and even the untutored mind "sees God in the clouds and hears him in the wind," while to another the voice of nature is a senseless jargon, the face of nature is a sealed book—"a yellow primrose by the rim a yellow primrose is to him, and nothing more."

On the rostrum Mr. Cox is easy and polished. We were a little surprised at his lack of oratorical effort, but his language is simple and beautiful, and his imagery pleasing without being florid. At times the speaker's epigrammatic force flashed out in a burst of irrepressible fun, which startled his hearers into hearty laughter.

Notwithstanding the low price of admission the net receipts were $96.25—one-half to the Orphan Asylum, the other to the Monument Fund.

TRUCKING.—On the platform at the depot of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R., last Monday, we saw several barrels of green peas from the truck farm of Mr. C. B. McMillan awaiting shipment north. Trucking is of course in its infancy with us, but it already shows signs of vitality. In Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and other counties along the line of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., it has already become a permanent and remunerative industry. Twenty years ago a vegetable garden was as necessary a component in the economic establishment of a Fayetteville householder as a bottle of Perry Davis's Pain Killer or—whisky; but gardening is so fast falling into desuetude that it can hardly be called the rule. The truckers A. C. Smith, Breece, Collins, Powers and McMillan and others furnish us with fruits and vegetables as cheap, they claim, as we can grow them ourselves, and their wagons in summer visit their customers as regularly as the wood wagons in winter.

With the completion of our great line of through travel North and South, and the consequent rapid transit to Northern markets, a large area of this section can be made to blossom and glow with the wealth of succulent vegetables and luscious fruits, which will find a profitable market if not as early as in some other portions of the south.

In this connection we make our grateful acknowledgments to Mr. J. S. Breece for a present of delicious strawberries grown by him, very large and highly cultivated, embracing the varieties of the Sharpless, Monarch, Bidwell, Jersey Queen, Crescent, Huddlestone and Longfellow. Gracing the table at Delmonico's or the Hotel Brunswick, how a basket of this fruit would delight the palate of the *bon vivant!*

A WASHING-MACHINE.—Long before Hood stepped gallantly forward in defense of the tired seamstress, and jingled his rhythmical "Song of the Shirt"—thus paving the way for the invention of the sewing-machine, and swelling the census with the noble army of machine agents—the washing of the dirty linen of the family has been an irksome task in every clime, whether performed to the graceful motions and 'twinkling ankles' of the dark-eyed Andalusian damsel as she treads and turns the clothes on the banks of golden Ximines, the Scottish maid with "roguish e'e" bending to her task by the clear loch-side, old aunt Hannah down by the spring, or the two parties in fierce debate in Congress.

So, there have not been wanting champions of the washer-woman; and, amongst all the devices to lighten her labors, a washing-machine invented by Mr. Gaston Thompson, of Moore, is said to carry off the palm for merit. It is simplicity in its construction and perfection in its working. Mr. J. C. Vaughn, living in this vicinity, has one in his family, and his wife declares it will wash a shirt as quickly as the ordinary process will wash a wristband.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION. The annual celebration of the Sunday School of the Methodist Church, with a large congregation in attendance, took place on last Sunday afternoon the 13th inst. There was no formal address, but good music, the reading of the officers' reports, etc., rendered the meeting very interesting, and demonstrated the fact that the sunday school is in a flourishing condition.

HAIL.—There was quite a severe hail-storm a few miles north of here on Tuesday afternoon.

Memorial Address.

Ladies of the Memorial Association—and Ladies and Gentlemen:

The continued observance of this day has met with disfavor in some quarters and with indifference in others. But there is neither human nature, reason, nor sound public policy in objection to the patriotic ceremonial.

The custom had its beginning in the natural overflow of grief when the cause of grief was near. Eighteen years have passed; Time, the great healer, has begun to do his work; the waters of the flood of sorrow abate; the "windows of heaven" are stopped; and the dry land of real Peace, which means rest and contentment, appears. The brothers of the dead—reasoning with the imperfect, because humanly-trained, reason of men—say: "There is a time for all things; the time of grief is past; let us now rejoice as becomes our condition." Their sisters—using only woman's wit, free of imperfection because intuitive and God-bestowed—have thought differently. And therefore are we here to-day. Why they have thought differently, and precisely what is the meaning and what the ultimate result of their belief and of their action, we may briefly inquire.

The heart of man is the same in all ages. Since the beginning of the world—in his struggle for life or luxury, simple place or vast power—he has found time, ever, for mourning his dead. The outward sign of his mourning varies as the ages and the races differ. But care for the dead and careful provision for expected death, mark the earliest pages of history. Thus, a whole chapter of the Genesis is devoted to an account of the care which Abraham bestowed upon the selection and the purchase of a burial place, which should be "*made sure*" to him and his heirs for ever. And thus, for a great sum, he bought the cave of the field of Machpelah. There he buried Sarah; and there he publicly mourned his loss. Cut in the solid rock, in the valley of Hebron—that "most pregnant and pleasant valley that ever eye beheld"—this ancient "cave" remains to-day the sepulchre of the patriarchs. Above it, Helena, mother of Constantine, built a great temple, and in its decoration the sultans of Constantinople lavished the wealth of the Orient.

But the purpose of the great law-giver was not merely to secure a fit and lasting burial place. Abraham was a statesman, as well as the faithful servant of God; and he possessed a master's knowledge of the secret springs of human action. In choosing this place, therefore, in the Hittites' land, he not only marked his faith in the promise of future possession, but, creating the desire, he fixed the purpose, of its acquisition deep in the hearts of his people.

From love of home and attachment to the burial place of one's own dead, springs the larger virtue of patriotism. Not only did Abraham recognize this fact, but wise rulers of every age have sought to develop the patriotic impulse by unusual honors to the patriot dead.

Hence the Tumuli of Central America—among the steppes of the Ukraine, on the plain of Troy, at Upsala, at New Grange. Hence the monumental temples of the Pagan Hindoo. Hence the Pyramids, tomb of the Egyptian Kings. Hence the splendor of the tower of Cæcilia Metella. Hence Hadrian's Tomb, and the Castle of St. Angelo. The Via Appia. The Street of Tombs at Pompeii. The Sculptured Stones of Pictish Scotland from Dunrobin to Largo Law—at Glamis and Aberlemno; at Farnell and St. Vigeans. Hence the Invalides of the proud Frenchman—Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's of the prouder Briton.

Thus the natural impulses—thus the politic methods of statecraft.

And thus Reason, too:

The Present fills but a small space in life. Retrospection and Hope the larger part. Plodding, uninspired contentment achieves no great end. The restless activity of ambition; the proud consciousness of inherited greatness, never suffered to rest from gazing on its monuments: these urge to heroism, these are the sure foundation of great achievement. Pervading a whole people, such forces command public recognition, and the commonwealth becomes a State respected, feared and powerful.

Simple truths are these, recognized and acted upon throughout the world and through all the ages.

Nay—not in *all* the world.

In America alone—America since Columbus—Nature and Public Policy seem in this regard to have fallen asleep. Digging here for the site of the American Troy, a future Schliemann would find few mementoes, antedating the late war, of the leaders of the remarkable people who, in three centuries' time, converted the continental wilderness into a garden, a bucolic colony into the most powerful of nations. In Boston, Richmond and the Federal capital were the beginnings of some effort at enduring commemoration in marble and in brass. In New York, Savannah, and New Orleans, isolated and feebler undertakings. In North Carolina—alas, in the broad limits of this fair land, what? A copy of Houdon's statue of an alien!—best and greatest of mankind, it is true; but, nevertheless, to the *State*, an alien.

Disgusted with this field, the antiquarian would exclaim: I have searched the ends of the world, even to far Cathay. I have drilled through every recording stratum of the earth—where dwelt Hindoo, Parsee, Mongol or Frank—and all the way from Stonehenge to the Pyramids, respect of the living for the great dead is recorded in enduring monuments. But, here, a common mediocrity marked this ill composed race. They had no Turenne, no Vauban—neither Wellington nor Marlborough.

God forbid I should pronounce this a just judgment; but a just retribution it would be upon a people whose indifference has provoked the inquiry: where are the Carolinian great you tell us of? Where is sculptured that stately form of Graham; where the matchless countenance of Badger; where Ruffin and Macon; Gaston and Iredell; and all the Fathers?

The cause of American indifference to the public value of monuments will doubtless be found in the violent reaction of the new republic against the methods of despotism. Like all revolutionists, our grandfathers were unable, if inclined, to save all that was good in the wreck. Nor could their descendants leave off subduing the wilderness and accumulating wealth, long enough to devote themselves to the cultivation of art, commemorative or otherwise. But why North Carolina, of all the original States should have exhibited an excessive indifference along with her proverbial want of State pride, it is more difficult to determine. Ethnologists must solve the problem. But, in brief, it may be said that our people were heterogeneous in origin to a marked degree; and our limits contained no great capital which, drawing life and tribute from every portion of the State, could give back the blood of uniform thought, sentiment and patriotic impulse.

But the war wrought a vast change. Brought face to face with the efforts of her neighbors, the people of North Carolina discovered for the first time the tremendous force of her concentrated energies. What soldier of the State could fail to realize the supremacy of her troops in numbers, discipline and action in all Lee's battles, from the "Seven Days" to Appomatox? And, alas, who fail to note the greater number of her slain?

Of this dearly-bought knowledge, a new spirit has been born. And as, in the physical world, death of matter precedes life in another form; so, if the heroism of our dead comrades have wakened the survivors to a sense of their duty and their interest, the new life has paid for the lost.

From such inspiration notable efforts are making to preserve the story of North Carolina's share in the great struggle. But written history is a book to be studied. Statues and commemorative tablets are like object teaching. They resemble an illustrated lecture. They are such books as he who runs *must* read.

And so, scanning the field which man has overlooked with contemptuous but imperfect vision, woman has solved the problem of effectual history better than her brother of the pen. She sees in Memorial Day the best of object teaching. She has persisted in spite of indifference and cavil until the recurrence of this graceful ceremonial is as certain as the budding of Spring flowers. She sees here the germ of a more enduring form of commemoration which shall outlive the green leaf and the dry. And, as Pericles found his Phidias, and the great Medici his Michelangelo, so her ready wit shall compass the means of its achievement.

Thus, God be thanked, the work of these noble women will find its end when our eyes behold a Carolinian Pantheon. In this shall be gathered the images of her Paladins. Their sons and their sons' sons shall point them out. There is the sainted Polk! Firmly on yonder pedestal, brave McNeill. Gentle Ramseur there. Here courtly Avery. Whiting, Pender and Pettigrew in exalted place; Branch, Anderson and Daniel, near—but, high above them all, without rank, yet ranking all, a simple soldier, type of the illustrious host which glorified his State!

"RED TAPE" FOOLISHNESS.—The Government requires postmasters to stamp on letters the time when they are received at the post-office, and the consequence is additional trouble and delay for no good, so far as we can see. Our merchants must lose part of the very limited time they have for correspondence every day, while Major Orrell stops to stamp 2,000 or 3,000 letters.

MARRIED.

CARROLL—PORTER—On the 12th inst., by K. M. C. Williamson, Esq., CHARLES CARROLL to Miss ANNIE PORTER, all of Fayetteville.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED EVERY MONDAY BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	60@80
Hog Round, new	12½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12½@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@15	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	12@13	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11½@12	American,	4@4½
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	11@12	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	12½@13
BEEF—		Western,	13@15
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	25@35	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	12½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.20@5.25	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@80	WOOL—	20@21
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	80@1.00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

AGENTS WANTED
To Canvass for
Gaskell's Compendium of Forms.
The most practically useful, popular and best selling work on the American continent. Address L. H. ROBERTS, Fayetteville, N. C., Gen. Agent for W. Va., Va. and N. C.

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	.$1 10@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.10
Virgin Dip	$2.30
Spirits	34½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	1.10@2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, May 15—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 37 cents per gallon, and later of sales of 100 casks at 37¼ cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.30 for Strained and $1.35 for Good Strained. Sales as offered.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1.50 for Hard and $2.50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

TIMBER—☞ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $14.00, 14.50@15.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.50; Extra Mill (good heart) $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.50; Common Mill $5.00@$6.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00.—*Wil. Star.*

PAINTING.

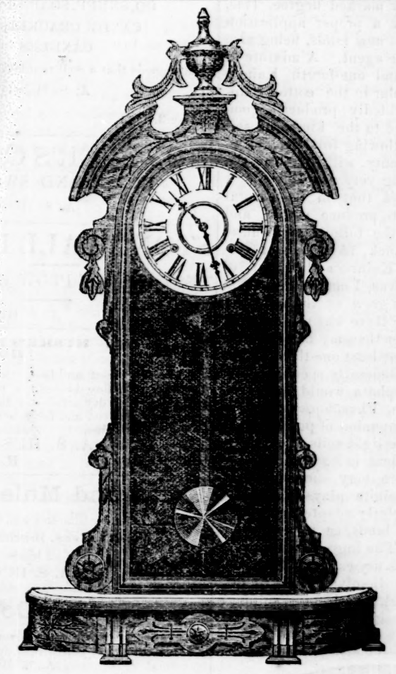
MISS LIZZIE MALLETT is prepared to take pupils (ladies and children) in
PAINTING AND DECORATIVE ART
in all their branches. Having enjoyed a thorough course of study and practice in painting, she hopes to give satisfaction. Pupils received either in class or separately. For further particulars, terms, &c., apply at her residence, corner Maiden Lane and Burgess street.
May 10, 1883. 14-1m

HEADQUARTERS!
49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON,
IS
WIDE AWAKE AND FULL OF BUSINESS!
Spring with its gentle showers and lovely flowers, Can never fill the aching void at meal hours;
BUT
GEO. A. THOMSON,
with dainty delicacies—Fish, Fruit and Fowl, can sooth the savage howl.
KNOW ONE AND ALL
that any thing to be had in a
FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply and Provision Store,
IS KEPT AT
HEADQUARTERS!
49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
Square and Upright, for Cash or on Time.
ORGANS.
Organs from $40 to $200 on easy monthly payments.
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1883. 15tf

May Has Come at Last!
And with its blooming of flowers a blossoming forth a profusion of
Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Ribbons, Silks, Satins and Gauzes.
Lilies of the Valley, Crushed Strawberry, Shrimp, Violet Wreaths, Pond Lilies and Apple Blossoms, and all those pretty little things that go together to make women so bewitchingly lovely.
For particulars, leading styles, colors, &c., see our New Spring Catalogue for 1883.
If you wish to see the best stock of
Millinery, Fancy Goods, Neckwear, &c.,
in the State, from the cheapest to the finest call early and often. We take great pleasure in showing goods to those who can appreciate pretty things. NEW GOODS TRI-WEEKLY.
150 LACE STRAW HATS and BONNETS from 50 cents up.
Mrs. DYE,
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, May 3, 1883. 13tf

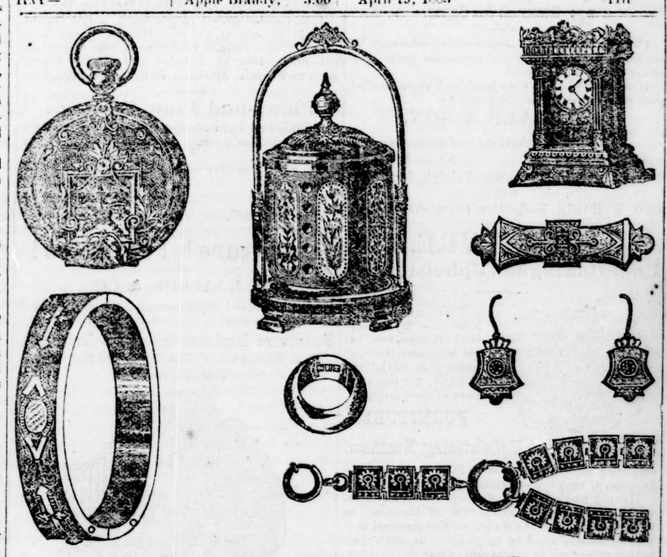
Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.



Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
At Prior's Jewelry Store you can get
WEIGHT CLOCKS, SPRING CLOCKS, ALARM CLOCKS, CALENDAR CLOCKS, CLOCKS that strike and CLOCKS that don't strike; CLOCKS of every description, big and little.

WATCHES AT PRIOR'S.

Watches and Clocks Cleaned and Repaired and Warranted at PRIOR'S.
COME TO PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE FOR
Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.
Fayetteville, April 26, 1883. 12tf



J. M. BEASLEY
HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.
CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;
PENS AND PENHOLDERS.
SOLID SILVER WARE.
Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.
CLOCKS.
One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.
CUTLERY.
Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, of all sizes. Yes, come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.
Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.
J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 17, 1883. 15tf

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
Feb'y 8, 1883. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. 1-1y

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

FANCY CANDY,
CAKES AND CRACKERS,
&c. &c. &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.
ANOTHER shipment of LUMBER, including three car loads 20-foot plank. Also, 10,000 Sawed Heart Shingles, in bundles of 100, so that you can see what you are buying.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

TWO VERY FINE SOMMERSET
SADDLES,
AT A BARGAIN.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

AGRICULTURAL.

Kainite.

[N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.]

Manner of applying Kainite and other manures to be used with it.—Kainite has been applied to cotton, we find, in every conceivable manner and in almost every conceivable combination, but most frequently directly in the furrow, with cotton seed, acid phosphate, ammoniated superphosphate or stable manure, one or all.

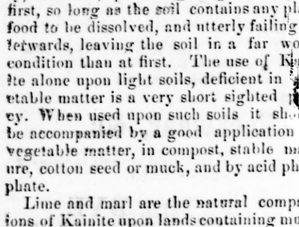
Not unfrequently it has been used entirely alone. So applied, it did well in special cases. For example, on soils good in all other respects, but upon which cotton would be invariably destroyed by rust without it, it has very often been used alone with most satisfactory results. So also on "the black stiff lands of the east, or reclaimed swamp lands, containing much vegetable matter, it has done remarkably well."

On the other hand, it has disappointed expectation when used alone on sandy uplands. The plants gave good promise, appeared to flourish, and remained green later than those where no Kainite was used, but yielded little seed cotton. Simple Kainite manuring is one-sided manuring. The salts composing Kainite are powerful digestive agents. It may act very deceptively, therefore, producing a good crop at first, so long as the soil contains any plant food to be dissolved, and utterly failing afterwards, leaving the soil in a far worse condition than at first. The use of Kainite alone upon light soils, deficient in vegetable matter is a very short sighted policy. When used upon such soils it should be accompanied by a good application of vegetable matter, in compost, stable manure, cotton seed or muck, and by acid phosphate.

Lime and marl are the natural companions of Kainite upon lands containing much vegetable matter, or where considerable can be applied. Lime promotes the action of Kainite in a very marked degree. It is, by itself, frequently a proper application to swamp lands and new lands, being also a powerful digestive agent. A mixture of three-fourths lime and one-fourth Kainite has been very popular in the cotton counties, and has undoubtedly produced good results when applied to the kinds of soil mentioned. The following from Mr. C. S. Wooten, Lenoir county, will illustrate the manner of improving very poor land: "I took a piece of land that in its natural state was too poor to produce cotton, and put upon the acre the following manure: 100 cart loads of muck, 15 bushels of cotton seed, 1 cwt. of Kainite and 2 cwt. of lime. The result was, I made about 1,000 lbs. seed cotton. It grew as high as my shoulders. Where there was no manure it did not grow higher than my hand. I am sure it was cut off at least one-third by the drought (1881)." Generally speaking, 1 or 2 cwt. of acid phosphate would have improved this manure. Phosphoric acid is the most important companion of potash in the plant's ash, and the light soils of our State are generally deficient in it.

There is one more very sucessful mixture, in which Kainite plays a leading part. It is particularly adapted to sandy uplands and piney lands, as numerous trials have shown. The ingredients are as follows: 20 bushels dry earth, 250 lbs Kainite, 400 lbs. pure dissolved bones (or 500 lbs acid phosphate), and 100 lbs. sulphate of ammonia, well mixed; 500 to 1,000 lbs. per acre.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH
BITTERS

There has never been an instance in which this sterling invigorant and anti-febrile medicine has failed to ward off the complaint, when taken truly as a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the officinal specifics, and now prescribe this harmless vegetable tonic for chills and fever, as well as dyspepsia and nervous affections. Hostetters Bitters is the specific you need.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

WHY WE
SELL MORE CLOTHING
THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE IS SIMPLY BECAUSE WE OFFER THE FINEST LINE OF
Men's, Youth's, Boy's
AND
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
in such variety of styles and patterns and at prices which satisfy the closest buyer.

We are also the sole Agent for the celebrated
FORCH & DENZER HATS.

Mr. HENRY ELSON who is with us would, at any time, be glad to welcome his old friends.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to H. ELSON,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

THOS. M. HUNTER D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 25, 1880. 2-tf

PRUNES,
DRIED APPLES, CURRANTS,
RAISINS, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

NEW GOODS
AT
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Solid and Plated Silverware.

Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Pocket Books, Purses, Pocket Match Safes, Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, Pocket Tape Measures, Walking Canes.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
Ask for

We offer to merchants by the dozen
Watch Keys, Steel Chains, Common Jewelry, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Purses, &c.
as low as ANY MARKET.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.
JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

If You Want
BACON, LARD, BUTTER, FLOUR, CORN, MEAL, MOLASSES, SYRUP, COFFEE, SUGAR, MARSHALL AND LIVERPOOL SALT, CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, STARCH, CANDY, CRACKERS and CANDLES
or any goods that a well regulated house has, call at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S,
Hay Street.
May 3, 1883. 13tf

ROYSTER'S CANDY.
FRESH AND SWEET,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

STONEWALL PLOWS.
BEST COTTON PLOW EVER SOLD.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

H. H. H. HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
Have the nicest and best selection of Fishing Tackle ever before brought to this market, with various and sundry articles of the Hardware line constantly received and for sale by us. We can give good bargains.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
H. H. H.

Horse and Mule Collars,
Bridles, Saddles, Blankets and Halters, Wagon and Cart Reins, Britching, &c.;
Iron of all kinds, at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

If You Don't
always see what you want advertised by us come and call for it and you will be apt to find it.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Just received another lot of those
Fine New Style Buggy Harness,
AS CHEAP AS EVER.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

Drawing for a Piano.

100 TICKETS at 50 cents each will be sold at the store of A. ELSON, where the Piano may be seen. One chance out of the one hundred will win.
April 5, 1883. 9-2m

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!
SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.
Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,
A GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,
SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,
At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

We have added largely to our stock of
Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows, Shovels, Spades, &c.
Farmers would do well to give us a call before buying. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Our stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.,
is fully up to the standard, and we are offering them low down to make room for our Spring stock. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

We have in store a full supply of the best qualities of
Irish Potatoes
for planting. Those wishing to plant would do well to call and get the best quality.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

IN THE LINE OF
Heavy Groceries
for farmers' supplies we are offering special inducements, and to cash purchasers in every line of goods we are issuing GREENBACK certificates of discount. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Call early and secure part of the Grand Distribution of Greenback Certificates,
$6,000
of them to be issued to customers in the next thirty days. The holder of each one is entitled to a discount on every purchase.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.
Feb'y 22 1883 3tf

PATAPSCO
196
SUPERLATIVE
PATENT
C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co.
BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,
Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
Buhrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.
C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.
Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12-6m

Two Sets Good Double Wagon Harness,
VERY CHEAP.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

WE TAKE
THIS opportunity to invite our lady patrons to call and examine our new and complete
STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER
Dress Goods,
embraced in which will be found all the novelties of domestic and foreign manufacture.
Our department for Gentlemen's Wear is unsurpassed in
LINEN, DRILLS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, etc.
We have this day received invoice—*direct importation*—of the choicest patterns of
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
H. R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to HENRY ELSON.
April 12, 1883. 10tf

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.
1 *vol.* 12mo., *Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

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EVERYBODY'S BOOK.
Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.
Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.
12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.
If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by
E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
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P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

FURNITURE,
Undertaking and Upholstering.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm name of S. SHEETZ & SON, for the purpose of conducting a
FURNITURE,
Undertaking and Upholstering Business,
on Green street, next door to Mrs. Banks's Confectionery, near the old stand of S. Sheetz.
Having had a long experience in this business, with the consequent advantage of knowing so well the wants of the trade, we feel assured that we can satisfy all who may favor us with their patronage—both in prices and goods.
We have in stock, and will receive day by day, a fine lot of Furniture, which we offer low for cash.
Coffins, Caskets and Undertakers' Goods in variety. We are daily expecting a handsome hearse.
Those wanting anything in the Upholstery line will find us well prepared for work of this kind.
Repairing a specialty and orders solicited.
Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SON.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6tf

Collars, Bridles,
Saddles, Hames,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.
ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

New Crop Cuba
AND
New Orleans Molasses,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

J. E. GARRETT. G. G. MYROVER.
GARRETT & MYROVER,
PRACTICAL
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Solicit orders for the printing of Books, Pamphlets and all classes of Commercial Work.
April 9, 1883. 9-6m

DR. JOHN SMALL,
DENTAL SURGEON,

CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.
☞ Office in the Fayetteville Hotel Building.
Nov. 4, 1880. 29tf

NOTICE.
TO those who have examined our stock of SADDLERY any explanation is entirely useless. It is acknowledged by all who have examined our stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon and Plow Gear, that our
Styles and Quality
cannot be equaled in the State. We are practical men and know the wants of the people, and know where to buy and how to buy. You will save money by examining our stock before making your purchases. We keep almost every
Style of Saddles that you can think of.
Riding Bridles, Martingales, Wagon Bridles, Va. Plow Bridles, N. C. Scotch Collars, Kentucky "C" Collar, Ga. Breeching, Hip Straps, Buggy Harness, (Nickel Plated and Rubber Mounting), Double Wagon Harness, Double Wagon Reins, Lead Lines, Back Bands, Belly Bands, Repair Links, Bits, Whips in great variety, Hames, Dandruff Brushes, Curry Combs, Pure Bristle Brushes.
We have an arrangement with a manufacturer of Hames and Curry Combs by which we can sell Hames and Curry Combs by the dozen at the very lowest New York wholesale prices. Everybody who knows where the Market House is knows where we stay. Come to see us. We guarantee prompt and polite attention.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-3m

Guano and Chemicals.
I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR
Navassa Guano.
Navassa Acid Phosphate.
Zell's Ammoniated Guano.
Zell's Acid Phosphate.
Chesapeake Guano.
Walker's Cotton Phosphate.
Wilcox & Gibbs Guano.
Standard Guano.
Baker Bros. Composting Chemicals.
Boykin & Carmer's Chemicals.

Agricultural Lime and Kainit.
Lee's Prepared Agricultural Lime.
Genuine German Kainit.
All of which are offered at lowest cotton or cash prices.

Wagons and Powder.
I am also agent for the celebrated Milburn and Tennessee Wagons and have always in stock a full line of 1, 2 and 4 horse wagons. Also, a number of extra wide tires.
Also, Agent for Laflin and Rand Rifle and Blasting Powder, and keep in stock any size package desired.

Groceries and Liquors.
In STAPLE and HEAVY GROCERIES I am always in the lead, and have at all times a full line which I offer at lowest prices. In Liquors I have always in stock pure North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskey and Peach and Apple Brandy.

Harness, Woodenware, &c.
I have also added to my stock a full line of Wagon Breeching, Collars, Hames, Lines, Bridles, Whips; and, in fact, everything desired in this line. Also, in Wooden and Willow Ware, such as Brooms, Baskets, Pails, Sieves, &c. &c.

Plows and Plow Castings.
In this line I am always well stocked and can offer special inducements in both Steel and Cast Plows.
Do not fail to give me a call before buying elsewhere.
R. M. NIMOCKS.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

Furniture! Furniture!
J. L. ALLEN & CO.
having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the
Furniture Business in all its Branches,
at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of
Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,
at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.
Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.
He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.
Respectfully,
J. L. ALLEN.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

A. MOORE,
MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

THE CELEBRATED
"Faultless" Corset
is offered by HY. R. NOVITZKY.
April 12, 1883 10tf

CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING
TOBACCO
of very best quality, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.
We are now manufacturing at Fayetteville, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., our improved
Seamless Turpentine Stills,
which gives better satisfaction than any Still now in use. Having enlarged our work-shops and supplied it with new and improved tools, we feel warranted in saying that we are better prepared than ever before to manufacture stills with promptness and dispatch. We invite all parties in want of anything in this line to call and examine our work. We have
10 SECOND HAND STILLS.
from ten to twenty five barrels capacity. These Stills are supplied with new Worms. We have always on hand a large assortment of
STILL BOTTOMS.
Extra Worms, from five to seven feet diameter; a large lot of second-hand Caps that will fit Still Collars from 23 to 28 inches; Still Doors and Grate Bars; in fact we carry a larger stock of Copper than any house in the South.
☞ Repairing through the country promptly attended to. Call on or address
McMILLAN BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.
December 7, 1882 13tf

D. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.
PURIFIES BLOOD
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.
REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.
REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.
PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!
WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of
Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.
This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.
Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.
HARNESS
at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

1832. 1883.
THE JAS. R. McNEILL
COFFIN HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Dealer in all sizes and styles of
Coffins and Caskets;
Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.
Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.
BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.
All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.
FURNITURE
upholstered, repaired and varnished.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
Booksellers and Stationers,
55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,
Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.
Monuments, Tombstones, &c.
THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.
His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

MERCHANT MILLS!
New Management.
HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.
FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.
Give me a trial as I am determined to please.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

A 15-Horse Power Engine,
(new), with 24 feet of Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys for sale low. Apply to
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
April 5, 1883. 9tf

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.
The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.
INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.
With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.
The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.
As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.
For Catalogue apply to the Principals.
J. H. & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.
Organs $40 to $150; Organinettes $9 to $45; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.
AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

REMOVAL.
WE ARE NOW MOVING OUR STOCK OF Stoves and Tin into our New Store where we will be pleased to have our friends and patrons call and examine our stock.
We are manufacturer's Agents for both
COOKING AND HEATING
Stoves,
of which we are now receiving a large lot on consignment, of the best collection of Stoves ever offered in this market, and guaranteed to be sold at manufacturers' prices.
A large lot of Toilet Sets and Stamped Tin of all kinds on hand. Tin Roofing, Guttering and Spouting a specialty. We carry a large lot of Roofing Plate in stock always, which enables us to tin roofs with despatch, and on the most accommodating terms. A large lot of Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Stove Pipe and Stack Iron always on hand. Also a large lot of Stove Grates, Backs and general Stove repairs, Stove Polish, &c. Call and see us.
McMILLAN BROS.
Sept. 28, 1882. 127-tf

For Sale.
PINE Island Acid Phosphate, high grade.
German Kainit, high grade.
Cotton Seed Meal and Cotton Seed Hulls.
The above articles will be sold very low for cash or on crop time.
Formulas furnished combining the above elements prepared by the best Agricultural Chemist in the State. Our aim is to supply a better Fertilizer and at less cost than is sold by others.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6-3m

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.
Feb. 8. 1-6.

CALL ON US
For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw, Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bags, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.
Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLES STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:
GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.
NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.
J. A. WORTH, Agent.
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.
FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.30 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.55 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TUTT'S PILLS
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive. Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part. Pain under the Shoulder Blade, fulness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind. Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty. Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye. Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.
Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

DR. BUTTS
DISPENSARY.
Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known Institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.
INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Producing affections of the head, skin or bones, treated with success, without using Mercury or Poisonous Medicines.
YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of a disease that unfits victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.
PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express in all parts of the country where personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and confidential. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.
Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. All correspondence strictly confidential, and should be addressed
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS
Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*
Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*
We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

TRADE MARK
Seminal Pastille
25 DOSES
A sure, safe and positively effective Remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a well established agent.
There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is acknowledged by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $1; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), $2; No. 3 (lasting one year and will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases), $3. Sent by mail, sealed in plain wrappers. Full directions for using accompany each box.
Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will answer the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and do not for the duties of life, some are of more afflicted. Sent sealed for stamp.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., MF'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.